

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
July 5, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On July 3, 1961, [redacted] reported that a Cuban National currently prominent in pro-Cuban activities in Puerto Rico had stated that date that Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba is scheduled to make a speech on July 25, 1961 in which he will demand that the United States evacuate the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba by December, 1961.

[redacted] advised that he does not know the identity or the reliability of the above individual's source of information.

It is pointed out that July 25 is the anniversary of the landing of U. S. troops in Puerto Rico--July 25, 1898. [redacted] stated it is his understanding the speech is to be made on July 25, not July 26, the anniversary of the JULY 26TH MOVEMENT of FIDEL CASTRO. b2
b7D

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DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 5/1/04

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-3158 INF 103e



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico
July 5, 1961

Title

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
CUBA

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference

Letterhead memorandum
dated and captioned as
above, at San Juan.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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ENCLOSURE 109-12-210-3158 J0121

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: JUL 6 1961

cc: SAC, Miami (105-3902)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA

Political Matters

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled and dated as above.

Miami, translated [REDACTED] translator,
[REDACTED] document from Spanish to English.

b7C

m3
D
1. Bureau (Enclosure 9) (RM)
(1 - 115-2878)
2 - Miami (Enclosure 105-3902)
(1 - 105-2878 - Military and Naval Matters)
exp:enc
(8)

Copy to: CIA/State/ [REDACTED] USA, Joint Staff
GNI/OSI/G2
by routing slip for info
Date 7/6/61 by [REDACTED]

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REC'D

109-12-210-915

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8 JUL 10 1961

EX-107
REC'D

M.J. NAT. 44 SEC.

63 JUL 17 1961

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109-12-210-113



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please **105-3902**
File No.

Miami, Florida

JUL 6 1961

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

On **June 23, 1961**, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] prior to the collapse of the BATISTA government, advised that he is deeply concerned about the Cuban situation.

[REDACTED] is now living in exile in Miami with his family. He said that he desired to present to the United States Government, for whatever value it may offer, his evaluation of the problem.

On June 26, 1961, [REDACTED] submitted the following document, which has been translated from Spanish to English, as follows:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/7/04 BY 622904/DOE/AG/dj

109-12-211-3159
ENCLOSURE

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The present situation in Cuba, where a civilization rooted in democratic, Christian principles has been enslaved, mistreated, scorned, humiliated, robbed, jailed, tortured and assassinated, submitted to hunger and terror by the Communist tyrants, while the rest of the people of Latin America look on patiently, even the great American nation only ninety miles away, constitutes a blot on the western hemisphere and an imminent danger to liberty, democracy and religion.

THE CHIANS ALONE CAN NOT LIBERATE CUBA

The armed forces, the militia and the Foreign Legion being organized in Cuba by Russians, Chinese, Czechs, and other Latin American fellow-travelers, aided by the military equipment accumulated by the red tyrants to defend the country and subvert the hemisphere, make it impossible for the Cuban forces in exile or those within the country to overthrow them without outside help.

Cubans within and outside of Cuba who love liberty and support democratic, Christian principles, are ready to make up the vanguard of the army to be organized to fight in Cuba against the Chinese-Soviet tyrants, whenever they are called upon to do so. Their ideological differences will disappear, when they are ordered to lay them aside by someone with authority who has the capability to carry out this war.

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

DISCRIMINATION

Our point of view concerning the discrimination which has been going on among the Cubans because of their past activities, is that it has been a deterrent to unifying the anti-Communist forces. The bloody CASTRO tyranny and the enslavement of the country are more important and much more shameful than what happened in the past, not only in Cuba, but even under the worst dictatorships in America at any time. The Cubans in exile, both those from the time of BATISTA and those from the time of FIDEL CASTRO, who are not willing to account for their past activities in court, when peace again exists in Cuba after her liberation, will eliminate themselves and will not join the invading forces. This they will do in self-defense.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MILITARY ACTION

President JOHN F. KENNEDY stated and promised publicly that his Government would recognize any Government in arms which could be set up on Cuban soil. Therefore, the liberation of Cuba depends on whether or not we Cubans can sustain ourselves on Cuban soil long enough to ask for recognition, supplies and military aid from the United States and other nations in the Caribbean area. We understand that in this way, we lessen the international risks for the western powers.

PLACE IN CUBA

There is a spot in Cuba where it is possible that two thousand men, trained in guerrilla warfare, well equipped, with proper air cover, could hold their

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

positions for at least fifteen days, without being dislodged. However, this territory should be studied by military experts to determine whether or not it meets necessary standards. Also, we should check on the enemy forces which occupy it. The latest information we have, which is four months old, is that there were three hundred men in this territory.

It is logical to assume that if we are able to maintain ourselves for fifteen days, the invading forces will be increased by the patriots already in that zone, and possibly by hundreds who would come from other places in the Province. Access by land or sea would be relatively easy.

DETAILS OF LANDING PLACE

The territory chosen is the municipality of Mantua, Province of Pinar del Rio, 300 kilometers west of Havana. This covers an area of more than 350 square kilometers, and takes in a strip from Ensenada de San Francisco at Punta de Avales, to Dinas and Pueblo Nuevo, approximately 55 kilometers long.

On the north coast there are two or three possible disembarkation points, as follows:

Los Arroyos de Mantua, which is 12 kilometers from the city of Mantua by highway, with a population of one thousand inhabitants. The harbor has a depth of 12 feet. The village has just one street, which runs down to the dock. Near the dock is the navy barracks, where about ten men are assigned. At the

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

exit to the village is the military barracks, with some fifty men. The communication with Mantua is by telephone. It is possible that today they can also communicate by short wave, but we do not know. Los Arroyos is a fishing village, and the fishermen are being molested by armed Communists.

Dimas is another seaport on the north coast, with some five hundred people, the majority of them fishermen. The port has a depth of approximately 10 feet at the small dock. The old dock, where the depth was 18 feet, is no longer usable. It is about 48 kilometers from Mantua, and communication is by railroad. Like Arroyos, there is a naval station with eight or ten men, and a barracks with about forty soldiers. Between Dimas and Mantua, crossing the Rio Diego, there is a lot of land almost uninhabited.

Santa Rosa is a disembarkation point four kilometers west of Dimas. Only the owners of the finca and various laborers live there. In case it might be difficult to disembark troops at Dimas, this place could be substituted.

Mantua is the principal city in this area, with a population of four thousand inhabitants, approximately. It was the place where General ANTONIO MACEO stopped the invasion in our War of Independence. Mantua has a small airport for light planes. It is possible that they have enlarged it. However, close to Mantua is a plain some kilometers wide, hard ground, with some gravel, where a natural airport could be constructed very quickly. There is just

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

one highway into Mantua from the outside. It is 48 kilometers long and leads to the village of Guane. The highway runs mostly between hills, particularly when it gets close to Mantua. Mantua is 126 kilometers from Pinar del Rio and 300 kilometers from Havana, joined by the one highway, mentioned above.

In Mantua there is a barracks of soldiers and militia, and our information four months ago was to the effect that two hundred men were stationed there.

Dimas is isolated. There are only dirt roads, not fit for motorized transportation. To go to Havana, one goes to Mantua, and from Mantua to Guane. Pueblo Nuevo is four kilometers east of Dimas, at the crossroads of the highways which come from Acestas via Minaya, and from Minas de Matahambre via Santa Lucia and Nombre de Dios. From Havana to Santa Lucia, there is a highway, the one from Minas de Matahambre. From Santa Lucia to Dimas, there is an extension forty kilometers long which is just dirt roads, and in wet weather, only a horse can get through. In Pueblo Nuevo and Rio Masurijas, nearby, we must set up our defenses for the area. The terrain is perfect. Besides, with these roads, it is not going to be easy for them to use tanks. There is another road to Dimas, long and mountainous. This is the road which comes from Guane, goes through Tumbas de Zeterine, and drops down to Caja de Inquierdo.

In this area there are many cattle, plenty of water, and much fruit, all of which we need to sustain our troops.

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION

Shortly before the troops disembark at Arroyes, Dimas or Santa Rosa, the airport at San Julian, which dominates this zone, must be destroyed from the air. Three hundred paratroopers or troops sent in by land should occupy the highway which links Mantua with Guane, and at the same time they should take the bridge which crosses the Rio Mantua to the highway. The occupation forces could either mine the highway or destroy it, to keep the enemy forces based at Guane from sending reinforcements. Once the highway is secured, the enemy can not get in from outside, and those inside can not get out.

Before the troops disembark, men who have already infiltrated should destroy communications between Los Arroyes and Mantua, Dimas and Mantua, and Mantua and Guane.

The greater number of troops should be put ashore at Los Arroyes, and once they have taken the town, they should advance toward Mantua, 21 kilometers by highway, and take the town. Mantua should be the center of operations for the area. We believe there would be about 200 militia in Mantua, but we are not sure.

Once Dimas and Santa Rosa have been taken, they should send strong advance troops to Pueblo Nuevo and Rio Macurijes, where there is a bridge which should be controlled, in order to set up a strong defense and control the roads which come from Matahambre and Santa Lucia.

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

We must be able to count on air protection, both to assure the disembarkations and to protect our communications. Without adequate air cover, this invasion can not succeed. Since the enemy's supply bases are in Pinar del Rio and Havana, this situation can be controlled easily by aerial bombarding.

We must remember that there are two roads from Havana to Guane. The old road goes through El Cerro, Santa Maria, Los Acostas, Sumidoro, and Punta de la Sierra to Guane. The International Highway goes through Mendeza to Guane, and continues on, passing the airport at San Julian, to La Fe, which is at Ensenada de Guadiana, near Los Arroyos, where there should be protection from the sea.

Once the two main entrances are closed off, in mountainous territory comprising some 350 square kilometers, the defensive forces can maintain their positions for at least fifteen days, which is more than enough time to ask for and obtain recognition of the Government in Arms, supplies and military aid.

We must not forget to organize guerrillas to delay the enemy, since the mountainous territory lends itself to this type of warfare.

When you study the map of the region, you will see that it is an excellent defense position. If we have larger invading forces, the zone could be extended to Santa Lucia and Minas de Matachambre, where there is a lot of natural defense. This larger region would be protected by the Cordillera de los Organos.

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

GOVERNMENT IN ARMS

The Government in Arms on Cuban soil, which should disembark at the same time as the invading forces, should be made up of Cubans who did not belong to either the BATISTA regime or the CASTRO regime. It should be composed of neutral people, and no one should feel discriminated against or favored because of their past. Such a government would receive the cooperation of all Cubans, in and out of Cuba.

There are not many such persons, but we can name a few:

[REDACTED]

Cuba

b1C

[REDACTED]. There are some others who can meet our qualifications.

The majority of the Cuban people want the functions of the Provisional Government to be set up in Cuba after the fall of the Communist tyranny to be limited to the following: maintenance of order; reestablishment of the Constitution of 1940;

6/4/61

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

guarantee civil liberties to Cubans and resident foreigners alike; revoke confiscation of property made by the Communist Government; revoke laws made by the Communist Government concerning economy, education and manufacturing; compel from the country all representatives of Soviet-bloc countries; prepare the country for general elections in eighteen months; leave for the new Congress the study and approval of social laws, agrarian reform and distribution of the wealth of the nation so as to aid the poor people under a system of free enterprise.

The writer has never been a military man, and the language used in this memorandum may be incorrect, but for security reasons, he could not seek technical advice in writing this memorandum.

Miami, June 24, 1961

b7C
Cuba

/s/

FBI

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~~SECRET~~~~DECODED COPY~~ Airgram Cablegram

Polson ✓
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr ✓
 Callahan ✓
 Conrad ✓
 Lovvold ✓
 Evans ✓
 Malone ✓
 Rosen ✓
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel ✓
 Trotter ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Ingram ✓
 Andy ✓

URGENT

6-20-61

5/11/64
 CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] 5/11/64 DERIVATIVE
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 5/11/2029
 [redacted]
 [redacted]

b7C

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 609

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA, IS-CUBA. PSI [redacted]
 [redacted] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST ADVISED
 ME THAT MOTHER OF FIDEL CASTRO, ALINA RUZ VIUDA DE CASTRO,
 ARRIVED IN MEXICO CITY THIS AFTERNOON AS TOURIST VIA CUBAN
 AIRLINES. PURPOSE OF TRIP AND LENGTH OF STAY NOT KNOWN. EMBASSY
 OFFICIALS [redacted] BEING ADVISED.

b7C
b7D

(S)

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED: 6-20-61

12:26 PM

BLH

B

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REC-12 109-12-270-3160

JUL 6 1961

cc: Mr. Sullivan
3RD CC: [redacted]

EX-107

b7C

62 JUL 12 1961

~~SECRET~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
 paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

P.H.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1) (b)(7)(A)
 (b)(2) (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(3) (b)(7)(C)

 (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E)

 (b)(7)(F) (b)(8)

 (b)(4) (b)(9)

 (b)(5)

 (b)(6)

Section 552a

(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
 (k)(1)
 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962 10-1405
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: JUL 10 1961

FROM : WFO, WFO (97-1017)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memo and an accompanying evaluation memo dated and captioned as above.

The information furnished by [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] was in the form of a six page document [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Since (S)
the document has no evidentiary value, it will not be maintained by WFO.

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" since the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

1 Bureau (Enc-10)
(1-109-12-342)

3-WFO
(1-109-12-344)
(1- [REDACTED] (S))

JGG:MJB
(7)

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5/16/4
CLASSIFIED BY ALIS [REDACTED] 109-3162
DECLASSIFY ON: 25YR [REDACTED]

20 ENCL

Copy to: CIA/State [REDACTED]
ONI/OSI [REDACTED]
by routing slip for info [REDACTED]
Date [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

EX-109
REC-10

109-12-210-3162

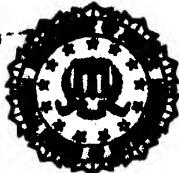
16 JUL 11 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

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50JUL 17 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

JUL 10 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

DC

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• (C)

The abortive invasion of Cuba on April 17, 1961, led by Cuban exiles and supported by the United States Government has strengthened Fidel Castro's position and enhanced the determination of his followers to fight for the triumph of their cause. It has shaken the Cuban underground movement that had been organizing acts of sabotage and terrorism. This invasion has also dashed to the ground the last surviving hopes of a rapprochement between the United States and the Castro Government.

Cuba is covered with a vast network of informers and spies. The informers have organized themselves into committees for the "Defense of the Revolution". Such committees span the whole country.

The foundation of the present regime in Cuba is the personality of Fidel Castro himself. In the event of his death the revolution is likely to collapse. His principal instruments of political support are the public rallies which he now addresses two or three times a week for hours on end. These rallies attract huge crowds, consisting mainly of workers, peasants and students. His speeches have two main themes:

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5/7/04
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] (b) (6) (d)
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CONFIDENTIAL

109-12-210-3162

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

(a) The portrayal of the United States of America as the principal source of danger and the hotbed of imperialism and capitalism;

(b) His passionate attachment to the improvement of the lot of the common man.

Castro, on May 1, 1961, proclaimed Cuba to be "a Socialist State." This is no mere declaration of intent; it is a hard reality. The dependence of Cuba on communist countries is complete. Soviet Russia is the sole supplier of petroleum to Cuba. Cuba's main cash crop, sugar, is earmarked for sales in communist markets. Despite this dependence, Castro feels that he still retains his independence of action.

Indoctrination and terror are the principal weapons employed by Castro in consolidating his hold over Cuba. The youth have claimed his special attention in this field. Indoctrination takes place by means of government propaganda fed to the population through the press, the radio, the official speeches, the teaching in schools and its incessant repetition.

Castro has generated great enthusiasm and a sense of purpose in the youth and the under-privileged sections of the population. The donning of military uniforms, the parades in streets, the possession of rifles, attendance at rallies and the shouting, "Cuba, si, Yankee, no," have filled ordinary people with a feeling of importance and a sense of belonging to the new era.

The peasant may not be better off. He may have to work longer hours, he may have to forego the use of some consumer goods. The air is filled with expectancy of change. He believes in the promises held out to him. He sees his children going to school. He sees private exclusive beaches thrown open to him for his recreation. He sees palatial homes converted to public and welfare uses. In some cases, he lives in a better home and receives medical treatment. He now has almost steady employment throughout the year. All this exerts a great pull on him and he identifies his future with the success of the Castro revolution. In the downfall of Fidel Castro, his gains will disappear.

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Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

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The opponents of the Castro regime, who cannot be indoctrinated, must be liquidated. They are hunted from place to place. They are thrown in jail on the slightest suspicion. In cases of trials, their chances of acquittal are slight.

Knowing the strength of the Roman Catholic Church, Premier Castro, though secretly wishing to destroy its power, has been proceeding very cautiously. His targets, so far have been the foreign-born Roman Catholic priests, who have been expelled from Cuba.

The scarcity of consumer goods is being increasingly felt in Cuba and has caused discontent in the population. The communist countries supply mainly capital goods and heavy machinery. The middlemen in the economy are being eliminated. All prices and wages are fixed by the government. The "Confederation of Labor", the contender for higher wages and better working conditions, is now a mere agency for the Cuban Government.

An important measure enacted by Fidel Castro was the Urban Reform Law, designed to make every man a property owner. All residential quarters and apartment houses have become the property of the occupant. The occupant now pays rent to the government and will be invested with the title to the property within five to twenty years.

The commercial and industrial workers, unlike the peasants, are sullen and discontent. They have to work longer hours for smaller wages. About fifteen per cent is deducted from their wages on account of various dues, contributions and taxes. He can no longer strike and he cannot bargain collectively for a raise in his wages and better conditions of work.

The agrarian reforms are the pride and the boast of Fidel Castro and the basis of his new order. Land has been distributed to landless peasants. Peasants were urged to form co-operatives to be eligible for government loans. Co-operatives have not been a success and many of them are being transformed into "state farms." The peasant is probably better off today than he was before, since he has acquired a feeling of self-importance and his outlook on life has been changed.

CONFIDENTIAL

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Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Castro's driving ambition extends beyond Cuba. Not content with carrying out a revolution in Cuba, he wants to liberate the whole of Latin America. He likens himself to Simen Bolivar. Just as Bolivar drove Spain away from South America in the nineteenth century, he wants to be remembered in history for the expulsion of the United States from the same area.

Soviet Russia and Communist China look upon the present regime in Cuba as the first establishment of their beachhead in an area from which they had been excluded. With Cuba as the main base of their operations, they would like to spread out in neighboring countries and to undermine the United States in their own backyard.

The Cuban Embassies in Latin American countries have become the centers for the dissemination of propaganda and for carrying on subversive activities against the "host" government. They supply communist literature and leaflets to students and labor leaders. Communist literature is being translated into Spanish in Cuba and printed there for distribution in the whole area.

The Dominican Republic, Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Peru have broken off diplomatic relations with Cuba. Premier Castro is worried lest other Latin American Governments, under pressure from the United States of America, are also driven to cutting off diplomatic ties with her. The cessation of all diplomatic intercourse with Castro will deprive him of the opportunity of exporting his revolution and isolate him in the Western Hemisphere. He has, therefore, dispatched aides to talk to leaders in key Latin American countries like Brazil and Mexico. Both Brazil and Mexico oppose the move for a collective hemispheric boycott of Cuba.

The Latin American Governments, in their relations with Castro, have to contend with his great popularity, with the masses inside their own countries and admiration for him as a symbol of social change. Some Latin American countries have powerful leftist or communist groups, within their borders. They have, therefore, to tread warily in dealing with the Castro menace and do not wish to appear in public as too closely identified with United States policies.

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Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

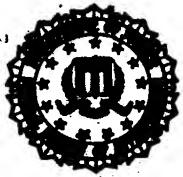
It is clear that at present the Castro regime can only be overthrown by a full-scale outside invasion. It will take quite sometime for the underground in Cuba to reorganize its cadres and to launch massive acts of terrorism and sabotage to erode the confidence of the regime, to demonstrate the presence of opposition to it and to arouse popular resistance. The failure of the latest invasion by Cuban exiles has tightened Castro's hold and provided a test of the effectiveness of his machinery in case of a crisis. For the time being his sway in Cuba is undisputed. The present iron grip of communism on Cuba is insecure in the long-run because it rests on the dynamism and appeal of the personality of a single individual - Fidel Castro.

(C)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D.C.

JUL 10 1961

Title FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS -
 CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above at Washington, D.C.

All sources (except any listed below) used in
referenced communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

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DATE 5/7/04 BY 60790/UCB/AG/ly

109-12-210-3162
ENCLOSURE

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Section 552

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109-12-210 - 3163

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F B I

Date: 7/10/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL**
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-11-04 BY 6210AL/ML/MH~~
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-5604)

SUBJECT: Political Matters
CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBACopy to: CIA/State/
ONI/OSI/G2 ~~105-5604~~
by routing slip for info.
Date 7-11-61 by Ex-105

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum and nine copies of an evaluation memorandum suitable for dissemination.

The informant is [REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The letterhead memorandum is classified confidential since information reported from [REDACTED] could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

[REDACTED] also advised [REDACTED]
aka.. IS - CUBA, RA - CUBA, Philadelphia

BUREAU [REDACTED]

but since this is a state agency, no letterhead memorandum is being prepared for dissemination.

(4) - Bureau (109-12-210) (Encl. 9) (RM)

1 - [REDACTED]

3 - Philadelphia

1 - 105-5604

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - [REDACTED]

FROHBOSE

b7C
b7D
b7DEX-105
105-21

109-12-210-3164

JUL 11 1961

JRW:EMR
(7)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: *J. L. F. m* Sent _____ M Per _____Special Agent in Charge
56 JUL 14 1961NAT. *Ex-105* SEC 1

b7C

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-88485-
97-40524-129-151

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

July 10, 1961

FIDEL CASTRO SPEECH
HAVANA, CUBA
JULY 26, 1961

An informant of the Philadelphia Office advised on July 6, 1961, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the July 26th Revolutionary Movement in the United States, said on July 3, 1961, that on July 26, 1961, FIDEL CASTRO will make a speech in Havana, Cuba, on radio and television commemorating the July 26th Revolutionary Movement. This speech will be broadcast on strong radio channels so it can be received in the United States. [REDACTED] said that in the speech CASTRO will decree a dissolving of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement all over the world except for the United States organization of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement. CASTRO will also announce the dissolving of all except one political party in Cuba. [REDACTED] was not clear on this in talking to the informant. [REDACTED] said CASTRO would proclaim Cuba a Socialist state in the speech. [REDACTED] urged that all Cubans should listen to the speech so that they could hear CASTRO for themselves. The informant could furnish no further information. b7c

A characterization of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement appears in the appendix.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290AUG00/ADL
ON 5/1/04

109-12-210 - 3164

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORGANIZATION

THE 26TH OF JULY REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

This movement is so named from the date, July 26, 1953. On this date, FIDEL CASTRO led an unsuccessful attack against the Cuban Army at Moncada Barracks, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. Subsequently, CASTRO with eight-two followers departed Mexico aboard the yacht "GRANMA" and landed in Oriente Province about December 2, 1956, and from there waged guerrilla warfare against the Government of FULGENCIO BATISTA, then President of Cuba. On January 1, 1959, BATISTA fled Cuba and sought asylum in the Dominican Republic. FIDEL CASTRO ascended to power and is now Prime Minister of Cuba.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 10, 1961

Title FIDEL CASTRO SPEECH
HAVANA, CUBA
JULY 26, 1961

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated July 10, 1961, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 5/7/04 BY 6027R/AMC/BS/MS/dly

109-12-210-3164

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It and its contents are
ENCLOSURE

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2

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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.

Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)

National Security
Act of 1947 and the
CTA Act of 1949

 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)**Section 552a** (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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1 - [REDACTED] b7C
SECRET

Director, FBI

SECRET

b7C/D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

2 - [REDACTED] b7C
(b) [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] b7C
DECLASSIFY ONE MAXIMUM [REDACTED]

b1

(b)

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
JUL 11 1961
MAILING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
API - [REDACTED] b7C
WEC, D - [REDACTED] b7C
NAVY - [REDACTED] b7C

✓51
63 JUL 17 1961

SECRET

2 TS 6H, 61

SECRET

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
201 JUL 18 1961

GENERAL FILE N 103 - 100842 -

F B I

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text ~~SECRET~~)

6/18/61
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Copy to CIA, State, [REDACTED]
ONI/OSI/G2

by routing slip for info.
Date 7-5-61 by ERH/see

Enclosed herewith are ten copies for the Bureau and
two copies for Miami of a letterhead memorandum dated and
captioned as above

5/10/61
CLASSIFIED BY 2010-10-10 PERIODIC
DECLASSIFY ONE 25% 5/10/2024 PERIODIC
DRAFTED 5/10/61

For the information of the Bureau and Miami, the
confidential source is [REDACTED]

who arrived in Miami via Pan Am flight
6/19/61. [REDACTED] is a Cuban citizen who resides at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which has been
intervened by the Fidel Castro Government. [REDACTED] is visiting
the U.S. ostensibly on business for the first time since the
CASTRO Government came to power.

It is pointed out that [REDACTED] came to the attention
of the NYO through a telephone call received at the NYO from a

[REDACTED] who requested that a Special Agent come to the
offices of that firm at [REDACTED] to interview [REDACTED]

4 - Bureau (109-12-210) [REDACTED] (Enc 4) 100 REG-65
(1 - 105-New) [REDACTED]
2 - Miami (INFORMATION) [REDACTED] (Enc 2) 109-12-91
2 - New York (109-112) [REDACTED] 109-12-91
(1 - NY 105-New) [REDACTED]

JWS:mbg
(9)

Recorded Co. N
File # 3

316
316
316
316

10 ENCLOSURE

XEROX

Approved: JUL 11 1961

Sent

~~SECRET~~

100-10000 JUL 17 1961

(Special Agent in Charge)

~~SECRET~~

NY 109-112

Upon arrival at [REDACTED], the interviewing Special Agent, [REDACTED] was introduced to several officers of the firm who sat in on the interview of [REDACTED]. These officers advised that they had known [REDACTED] for more than twenty years and that they had urged him to tell the FBI in NY as much as he could about conditions in Cuba and particularly about [REDACTED]. b7c/d

In this connection, [REDACTED] advised the interviewing agent that under no circumstances did he want to be contacted by any representative of a U.S. Government Intelligence Agency in the Miami area to which he was scheduled to return in the late afternoon of 6/27/61. He stated his reason for this was that he was well-known by many of the Cuban refugees in Miami, and that he believed that the anti-CASTRO Cuban group in Miami was heavily infiltrated by CASTRO's G-2 intelligence personnel. b7c/d

[REDACTED] furnished the following information which for b7c/d obvious reasons is not set out in the enclosed letterhead memorandum:

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

CUBA
MASS.
FLA. [REDACTED] has been very active in anti-CASTRO matters and last year joined the anti-CASTRO forces in a training camp in the Miami area. b7c/d

b1
b3
CIA

[REDACTED] (S) [REDACTED] advised that he, himself, would return to Miami by plane on the afternoon of 6/27/61, where he would join his son at the Columbus Hotel. He stated he planned to remain there until approximately July 1, during which time he would have to make up his mind whether he would return to Cuba. He stated that he has a wife and a nine year old son still in Cuba who have already been granted visas by the U.S. Department of State and exit permits by the CASTRO government, and who are presently waiting transportation accommodations to leave Cuba. b7c/d

- 2 - ~~SECRET~~

SECRET

NY 109-112

[REDACTED] was emphatic in pointing out the dangers to his wife and son in Cuba and also to [REDACTED] (S) b7C/D

[REDACTED] requested that under no circumstances should any other U.S. government agency be advised of his contact with the FBI in NYC. He b6 b7C (CM)

[REDACTED]

b1

(C)

In view of the above, the Bureau may wish to discreetly (CM) contact [REDACTED] of the U.S. State [REDACTED] b7C/D (C)

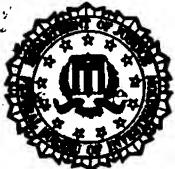
(A)(C)

b1

The Miami Office is requested to refrain from conducting any investigation concerning [REDACTED] b7C/D unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau in view of the emphasis which the informant placed on protecting himself and his family.

The NYO is immediately initiating investigation concerning [REDACTED] under separate caption: [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] IS - CUBA; RA-CUBA", and an extra copy of the attached letterhead memorandum is being made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's files in that connection.

SECRET



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
June 28, 1961

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On June 27, 1961, a confidential source who is in a position to have knowledge of activities in present day Cuba, but with whom insufficient contact has been had to evaluate his reliability, furnished the following information:

An individual named [REDACTED] employed [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] is believed to work for the United States Government in some capacity, presumably relating to intelligence matters. [REDACTED] is believed to have been a former member of the Cuban Army, but it is not known whether the Cuban army of former dictator Fulgencio Batista or the present Cuban government of Fidel Castro.

Several weeks ago, an unidentified member of the Fidel Castro government in Cuba, visited the home of [REDACTED] mother in one of the provinces of Cuba. This individual advised [REDACTED] mother that [REDACTED] was a fellow "comrade" and a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA), and was actively working to further the connection between the CP,USA, and the pro-Castro Cubans in the United States. The emissary allegedly requested [REDACTED] mother to send [REDACTED] Cuban army uniform to [REDACTED] in New York City.

The source continued that in recent weeks, two Russian cargo ships had arrived at the Port of Santiago de Cuba and had unloaded approximately twenty Russian or Czech made large anti-aircraft gun installations. These installations are believed to be permanent type weapons, each containing a cluster of eight cannons capable of shooting down aircraft from an altitude of 36,000 feet. In addition, the shipment is alleged to have also contained fourteen MiG-19 type Russian built jet military aircraft with spare parts, and these fourteen planes are supposed to be the first of an anticipated shipment of ninety such aircraft.

The source also advised that he had received information from a usually reliable source to the effect that

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/27/89 BY 6972-687468

109-12-210-3166
ENCLOSURE

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

ten Russian built commercial jet prop type planes had already arrived in Cuba. These planes are to be put into commercial service by Cubana Airlines as soon as the Cubana pilot personnel are qualified to fly them. The pilot personnel are presently undergoing training in this type craft in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and in Moscow. There are believed to be approximately fifty in all undergoing such training and they have been drawn from the ranks of both the military and Cubana.

The source also advised that at the present time, there are in Cuba approximately fifteen hundred Russian and Czech nationals who are technicians of various kinds. These technicians are working in Cuban industry and in training Cuban military personnel in the use of Russian and Czech made weapons as well as in the techniques of modern warfare. Many of these Russians and Czechs speak Spanish fluently and they are billeted in the best accomodations available in Cuba but kept apart from the Cuban populace so as not to give the latter any conception of the amount of Russian and Czech influence in the present Castro government. In this connection, the source advised that these Russian and Czech technicians are working at an accelerated pace, putting in a long day, often from sunrise to sunset.

The source further advised that there have allegedly been several large shipments (exact numbers unknown) of Red Chinese "agrarian workers" brought into Cuba by the Castro regime as well as Red Chinese technicians. These individuals are also working at an accelerated pace at Cuban sugar plantations and in Cuban industrial plants. They too are being kept segregated from the Cuban populace for the reasons mentioned above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b7C

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SECRET

SECRET

b1
b3
(CIA)

b1
b3
(CIA)

b7C
b7D

SECRET

109-12-200

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON [redacted]
R.1,3,1 (1 per side) b7C b7D
b7E

11/12/61
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
Declassify on [redacted]
C N 5/15/71

① - 109-12-200 (Foreign Political Matters - Cuba)

[redacted] has furnished information to New York City
regarding Cuban government's condition as one [redacted]
the coming of this the [redacted] information concerning
[redacted] in Cuba.

As a result of this information
[redacted] information to [redacted] in the past.

109-12-200

NOT RECORDED
130 JUN 12 1961

1. FELLOW
DUPLICATE
JUL 7 - 1961
SEARCHED

b1
b3
(CIA)

50 JUL 17 1961

SECRET

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Cuba

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

63

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

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~~SECRET~~

Date: 7/10/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: *WFO* SAC, WFO (97-1017)
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS - CUBA

5/12/04
 CLASSIFIED BY *WFO* 109-12-210 7.9AG
 DECLASSIFY QN: 25X 1, 2 5/12/2019
 *397216

WFO
End

Enclosed to the Bureau are 9 copies and to NY
 2 copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead
 memo is [REDACTED] (S) b1

Indices negative re [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. b7C

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Secret"
 due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S) In the event this
 information is later downgraded, it should receive the
 classification of "Confidential" b1

[REDACTED] because information reported could reasonably (S)
 result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing
 value and compromise his future effectiveness.

C
 2. Bureau (Enc. 9)

1- New York (Enc. 29) (Info) (RM) (109-112) REC-92
 2- WFO
 (1- [REDACTED] (S))

JMS:ern

(S) *RECL-92* Copy to: CIA/State/
 ONI/OSI/G2

AIRTEL

by routing slip for info

Date 7/11/61 by *WFO*

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 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

N/SA via (Litisor)

14 JUL 11 1961

b1

109-12-210 3168
 NAT. (EX-109-SEC.)

b7C

63 JUL 18 1961

Approved:

 C. Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sen. _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~

109-12-210 3168

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

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(b)(7)(A)
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 (b)(7)(C)
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 (b)(7)(E)
 (b)(7)(F)
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 (b)(9)

(d)(5)
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DATE 3/12/2019 BY 2020 RL/AS/AM

7-5-8

INVESTIGATOR

SEARCHED INDEXED

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b7c
WA

DECODED COPY

 Radio Teletype

Tolson
 DeLoach
 Mohr
 Callahan
 Conrad
 DeLoach
 Evans
 Malone
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Ingram
 Gandy

~~DONAHUE~~

URGENT 7-5-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 052137

SAN JUAN

INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

b2
b7C
D

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA, IS-CUBA, BUFILE 109-12-210.

ON JULY 3, 1961 [REDACTED] REPORTED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (BUFILE [REDACTED]) STATED THAT DATE THAT FIDEL CASTRO IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE SPEECH JULY 25 NEXT DEMANDING U.S. EVACUATE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE BY DECEMBER NEXT. [REDACTED] SOURCE AND FURTHER DETAILS NOT KNOWN TO INFORMANT. INFORMATION DISSEMINATED IN TODAY'S WIS. LETTERHEAD FOLLOWS.

Weekly Intelligence Summary
RECEIVED: 7:13 PM RADIO

EX-105

REC-9

109-12-210-316

7:29 PM CODING UNIT

RLP

10 JUL 12 1961

B
DP

DISSEMINATION TO:

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/04 BY 60190 ANNUAL/Intelligence + Department

re M. Sullivan
 to DeLoach
 re S-2 1-State
 re 1-CIA/CIA
 re 7-10-61
 EAH:bar

#10
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
 b7C

REC-9
EX-105 109-12-210 - 3169

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/04 BY [Signature]

Date: July 10, 1961
To: Director of Naval Intelligence
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished information on July 3, 1961, to the effect that [redacted] had [redacted] stated on that date that Fidel Castro is scheduled to make a public speech on July 25, 1961. According to [redacted] the speech will include a demand by Castro that the United States evacuate its Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay by December, 1961.

The source of our information was unable to furnish any information identifying [redacted] source of information. Should any additional information pertinent to this matter be received, it will be furnished to recipients of this letter.

[redacted] is a Cuban alien currently residing in [redacted]. In July of 1960 he was responsible for the reactivation in San Juan of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement of Puerto Rico. The July 26th movement is a pro-Castro movement originated by Castro which served as the political vehicle for his rise to power in Cuba.

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: Chief, Security Division

2 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force
Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

See NOTE page two

Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Security
Department of State

1 - Assistant Attorney General
J. Walter Yeagley

NOTE: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] of the July 26th Movement in San Juan and is a Security Index subject. He has been relatively inactive in pro-Cuban activity in the last year. The July 26th Movement in Puerto Rico has limited the majority of its activity to cooperation with the Communist Party of Puerto Rico and various nationalistic movements in Puerto Rico.

b7C

UNITED

ENT

Me...

n

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) *109-*

DATE: 7/12/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

2/15 SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/04 BY 60290/NU/CB/EP/JAG

Re Miami letter to Director, dated 6/15/61.
to

Re Miami letter referred/Bureau cablegram
to Legat, Madrid, 6/3/61, regarding information from
INS, Washington, DC, that an air freight crew had
seen Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba in the
Azores on June 1, 1961.

[REDACTED], Investigations Division,
INS, NYC, advised on 7/6/61, that INS, NYC had no
information to the effect that Prime Minister
FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba had been seen in the Azores on
or about June 1, 1961. [REDACTED] further advised
on 7/6/61, that he had checked with sources of INS,
NYC and no one had heard of FIDEL CASTRO's presence
in the Azores. b7C

[REDACTED] on 6/30/61, advised he had no
information to the effect that Prime Minister FIDEL
CASTRO had been in the Azores on or about June 1, 1961. b2
b7D

[REDACTED] on July 7, 1961, stated that
he had no information to the effect that Prime Minister
FIDEL CASTRO had traveled to the Azores or had left
Cuba on any recent flight of Cubana Airlines. [REDACTED] b2
b7D

[REDACTED] stated that he does not believe that FIDEL
CASTRO would have left Cuba any time during May, June,
or July, 1961, because this was a very critical
period for the Cuban Government.

-RUC-

EX-116

② Bureau (109-12-210) (RM)
2-Miami (105-1747) (RM)
1-New York (109-112)

REG 52

109-12-210-917C

FJO:np
(5)

16 JUL 14 1961

[Signature]
NAT. SEC. SEC.

SECRET

F B I

Date: 7/3/61

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)

CUBAN SITUATION

IS - CUBA

Political matters, 109-12-210-3
 Re Miami airtel, 6/6/61, to Bureau, furnishing
 information contained in a hand printed diary prepared by
 [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], concerning [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] concerning
 the Cuban situation.

b7D

It is to be noted [REDACTED] has been serving as

[REDACTED] Miami, and is a close confidant of [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] of the Revolutionary Council.

b7C

On 6/20/61, [REDACTED] advised he is resigning his
 position with [REDACTED] effective 7/1/61, and he is being
 succeeded by [REDACTED], who has been appointed by
 [REDACTED] of the FRD. [REDACTED] said his
 files have already been transferred to the FRD.

b7C

P
3 - Bureau (RM)5 - Miami (2cc 105-3902;
 1cc 62-3573-CLIP;
 105-2603-FRD;
 66-2652-Cuban Government in Exile)5/17/04
 CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] 6/22/21
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 5/17/2029

GED:mfm

(8) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.109-12-210-5177
 EX 14 REC 13 JUL 5 1961Approved: CC. Wick
 Special Agent in Charge**SECRET**

Ser.

SEC.

b7C

NAT/ATC Per

SECRET

MM 105-3902

[REDACTED] furnished this office with an English
translation of a memorandum which he prepared for [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] setting forth the ideas of [REDACTED] relative to a
reorganization planned for the Cuban Army of Liberation.

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[REDACTED] said he delivered this memorandum to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] several days previously, immediately prior to
[REDACTED] departure for Washington, DC, where he expected to be
in contact with high U. S. officials with regard to the Cuban
situation. [REDACTED] said [REDACTED] looked this memorandum
over, but made no comments.

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[REDACTED] said he has kept his contacts in the
Pentagon advised concerning this document. He also stated that
he is continuing close contact with [REDACTED] the Pentagon.

b1
b7D

(S)

The memorandum submitted by [REDACTED] concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is not being submitted in form suitable for
dissemination because this would jeopardize the confidence of
[REDACTED]; however, this memorandum reads as follows: _____

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] OF THE CUBAN
REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL. -

b7C

"MEMORANDUM

"I have the honor of addressing you, with the
purpose of outlining a general reorganization plan for the
Cuban Army of Liberation, with the purpose of resuming
the interrupted rythm of war, and achieve the final
objective of liberating Cuba and continental America of
international Communism, hence restore a totally
democratic regime.

SECRET

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MM 105-3902

"1 - Request from competent authorities, that the joint chief of staff at the - Pentagon, shall be designated as technical and facultative director of all war operations of the Cuban Army of Liberation, with ample faculties to act and - decide upon, as well as assign instructors, advisors and supervisors in all of - its commands and departments.

"2 - That, in proper form, authorization be granted, so as to recruit those who would want to join up as volunteers, prevailing that in some form or way, they do not lose their original citizenship.

"3 - That it shall be provided for in a legal form, through authority upon the Cuban Revolutionary Council and its President, that it be decreed as obligatory: the military recruiting for all those Cubans that within the normal conscripting limitations according to artilles of war, live and reside in the U. S. as residents, political refugee, and exiles.

"It should also be provided for, that all those who refuse recruiting, shall be deported from U. S., or better still, be interned in an Immigration's Department Camp until that time at which the Russian/Chinese Soviet regime is - totally expelled from Cuba.

"4 - That, judging from recently suffered experiences, and directed towards a better success in the achievement of a phase that is to commence, as well as for

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MM 105-3902

"a better development of the new projection, it is necessary and advisable to - consider the new military integration as a totally new organism, without ties or connections to those previously existing and in the past. This to the extreme that even the name of 'Army of Liberation' should be changed.

"5 - That eventually the Army of Liberation should be given those weapons considered most effective and necessary for the action to take place, in the form and way of a lend-lease program or in any other way the competent authorities would estimate pertinent, with the exception of those weapons considered 'Secret' by the Pentagon.

"6 - That the economic aide be effected through those channels the U. S. Government and the Cuban Revolutionary Council would agree and designate upon.

"7 - That all training areas be restricted to continental U. S., with those - instructors, regulations, security measures and others the Pentagon might judge necessary, for a better success of war operations.

"8 - That the Pentagon should be authorized to move and make use of those units and commands that might be necessary, for a joint task force, with the Cuban - Army of Liberation, in order to shorten the war as much as possible and consolidate the success of the operation.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MM 105-3902

"9 - That the army of occupation be given a major possible attention towards an - administrative and legislative training and education so that they may be prepared to take over and take temporary military charge of those liberated zones - with the advancement of war. This would further reassure the establishment of a true democratic regime in view of the type of training and education received.

"10 - That the men should be selected as groups once training is under way, for - those zones they will operate in the future as army of occupation. The zone from where each originally proceeds should be taken into consideration, provided - they render enough information on same with enough evidence to qualify themselves, as properly qualified to operate said zone.

"11 - The Revolutionary Council must decide as the supreme authority, the period of time the Army of Occupation will assume an administrative authority, taking into consideration the time necessary to bring about a state of harmony in the - country that will permit an electoral climate, which will return it to its free and democratic conditions.

"While this period of military occupation lasts, the Pentagon should - assign the units it considers necessary to guarantee absolute peacefulness, not only by its presence there, but in its valuable cooperation with the Cuban Army of Liberation, who would never count with sufficient forces to defend the Government of the Revolutionary Council in its position.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MM 105-3902

"12 - That war operations be planned in such a way of pattern so as to - prevent the departure from Cuba, hence be made prisoners, of all those foreigners belonging to the international Communism and in Cuba as - - technicians and would be's, with the purpose of retaining them and present same at the assembly of the United Nations as evidence of the -- Russian/ Chinese Communist infiltration in continental America.

"13 - That initial war operations be planned as well, in such a pattern, - so as to prevent the destruction of those files containing evidence of - the utilization of Castro's government by Soviet governments and Soviet - agencies, as a bridge for Communist infiltration in continental America, including the United States.

"14 - That in the initial war plans, should be included and considered, - the Isle of Pines and its prison, with the purpose of freeing those political prisoners, and immediately incorporate them into the Army of Liberation.

"15 - That the integration and administration of the Liberation Armed Forces be effected in the following manner:

"a) The president of the Cuban Revolutionary Council would - logically be Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Liberation Armed Forces.

"b) Armed Forces would be made up or composed by the Army, Air - Force and Navy. The

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
MM 105-3902

"President of the Council would designate a Commander for each of those Departments. These would be assisted and advised by an officer appointed by the Pentagon. The Different Commanders would in turn appoint Sub-Chiefs for all other different departments with the consent and final approval of the President.

"c) The President would appoint a Joint-Chief of Staff, who - in cooperation with the Chiefs of the Army, Air-Force and Navy would plan and execute all military matters, subject to the final approval of the - President.

"The Joint-Chief of Staff would have an aide-advisor appointed by the Pentagon.

"The Joint-Staff would not necessarily have to be located at - the training bases, whereas the Chiefs of Departments would. They should - have at least a weekly assembly, or when otherwise as often as - necessary.

"Respectfully,

57D

"Miami, June 3, 1961.-

"Although this document does not constitute an agreement of the members of the Army of Liberation, it does represent in a way, their general feelings, desires and anxiousness to resume the fight against - Communism.-"

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Liaison

b7C

REC-13

109-12-210

3171

Date: July 12, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: THE CUBAN SITUATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/04 BY 6029474/WE/AG/klj

b7C

A source who is in a position to furnish reliable information made available to our Miami Office a copy of a memorandum addressed to [REDACTED] of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, dated June 3, 1961. This memorandum was prepared by [REDACTED] and it sets forth the ideas of [REDACTED] concerning a reorganization plan for the Cuban Army of Liberation. The source disclosed that the memorandum had been delivered to [REDACTED] just prior to his departure for Washington, D. C., where he expected to contact high United States officials regarding the Cuban situation.

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Enclosed for recipients are single copies of the afore-mentioned memorandum dated June 3, 1961, and prepared by [REDACTED]

b7D

Enclosure

1 - Director (Enclosure)
Central Intelligence Agency

03 BH.81

2 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosure)
Department of the Army

DEB-1000
LBT
1441 1000

ATTENTION: CHIEF, SECURITY DIVISION

BY COURIER SVC.
7-8 JUL 13
COMM-FBI

66 JUL 24 1961 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosure)

WC/2

1 - Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure)

AIR

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

63 JUL 24 1961 - Director, Counterintelligence Division

REJ:jes (19) See NOTE Page 2 MAIL ROOM

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

See NOTE Page 2

MAIL ROOM

Office of Security
Department of State

NOTE: [REDACTED] himself, made available a copy of his memorandum to the Miami Office and we are making copies of it available to interested agencies as [REDACTED] may contact those agencies concerning plans set forth in the memorandum.

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

34 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1)
 (b)(2)
 (b)(3)

 (b)(4)
 (b)(5)
 (b)(6)

(b)(7)(A)
 (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(7)(C)
 (b)(7)(D)
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 (b)(8)
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(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
 (k)(1)
 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
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 (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

____ Page(s) contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): This document has been removed from the file pursuant to the JFK Records Collection Act of 1992. Public access is available through the National Archives at College Park, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, 20740.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
109-HQ-12-210-3172

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X Deleted Page(s) X
 X No Duplication Fee X
 X for this page X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX

F B I

Date: 7/12/61 REC-91

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-45672)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA

Political Information
Revised

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau
are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth
information concerning captioned subject matter.

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] mentioned in enclosed memorandum is [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/04 BY 60290/AM/CB/AG/cb

3 - Bureau (109-12-210)(Encls. 11)(RM)
 1 - Miami (Encl. 1)(Info)(RM)
 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1)(Info)(RM)
 1 - New York (REDACTED)(Inv)
 1 - New York (105-45672)

REC-91

b2
b7DFJO:dbw
(8)

Copy to: CIA/State/NSA/451A
CIA/NSA/G-2 10-2167 EX-107.
by routing slip for info.
Date 7/12/61 by [Signature]

16 JUL 13 1961

NAT. INT'L. SEC.
b7C

Approved: W. A. Foot

Sent _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
FBI - NEW YORK

50 1111 1000

THIS COPY AND COPIES OF ENCL FILED IN 109-12-210

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
July 12, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/04 BY 60270KMC/Ad/H

Re: Cuban Situation

[redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 6, 1961, that he returned from a week's visit to Miami, Florida, on July 5, 1961. During his visit to Miami, he spoke with many Cuban exiles and, in addition, had spoken to people who came out of Cuba on June 30, July 1 and July 2, 1961. b2 b7D

[redacted] advised that from his conversation with Cuban exiles in the Miami area, he came to the personal conclusion that a majority of the exiles believe the Cuban situation is, in a hopeless state as far as the Cubans are concerned, and that there is absolutely no hope of overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro without direct military assistance from the United States Government. [redacted] stated that he had met with many Cuban exiles who have found it very difficult to find employment, and as a result, are planning to take passage to Spain as they feel they can live cheaper there than in Miami, Florida. [redacted] also advised that from practically everyone with whom he spoke among the Cuban exiles, he came to the conclusion that the exiles, as a whole, in the Miami area are very much depressed with the Administration of President John F. Kennedy in regard to a solution to the Cuban question. b2 b7C D

[redacted] advised that the Cuban exiles, as a whole, are poorly impressed with the recent visit to Latin America by United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Adlai Stevenson, and have no trust or confidence in [redacted] of the United States Department of State or Secretary of State, Dean Rusk.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3173
ENCLOSURE

Re: Cuban Situation

[redacted] also advised that among the Cuban exiles he believes that they are thoroughly dissatisfied with [redacted] and [redacted] of the Revolutionary Council. [redacted] stated that the Cuban exiles believe that [redacted] and [redacted] are doing nothing to help the Cuban question and are only building up their own prestige.

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[redacted] also stated that from his many contacts among Cuban exiles in the Miami area, he has been told by them that without United States air support and the assistance of the United States Navy no military action against the Castro Government in Cuba will be successful. [redacted] advised that the Cuban exiles believe that Russia has too much at stake in Cuba to give up without a struggle, and as each day passes, Russia arms Cuba more and more, and, if and when Castro is overthrown, the United States will be greatly surprised at the amount of military equipment now in Cuba.

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[redacted] advised that he has a nephew, who is a medical doctor, presently in Havana, Cuba, and through members of his family in Miami, Florida, has learned that the Cuban Government has imposed restrictions on the departure of medical doctors and engineers from Cuba. [redacted] stated that medical doctors and engineers can receive permits to come to the United States, but the Castro Government refuses to allow their wives to travel with them and hold the wives as hostages to insure the return of the medical doctors and engineers who are needed so badly in Cuba today.

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Military and Naval Matters

[redacted] advised that from contact with Cuban exiles in Miami who had received information from members of the Militia in Cuba, he learned that jet airliners are flying direct from Moscow, Russia, to Havana, Cuba, and that this

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Re: Cuban Situation

Jet service was initiated on July 1, 1961. [REDACTED] stated that he also learned that jet runways had been completed in Pinar del Rio Province and Santa Clara Province. [REDACTED] stated that it was also alleged that a jet airstrip in Camaguey Province had been completed, but there was no confirmation of this from within Cuba. [REDACTED] also advised that it has been rumored among the Cuban exiles that the Russians have either completed or are near completion of a submarine base in the Province of Pinar del Rio. [REDACTED] further added that from an individual who came out of Cuba on July 1, 1961, it was reported that there is a project being worked on twenty four hours a day in Pinar del Rio, but the exact nature of this project is unknown, and it is alleged that there are many Russian technicians at this project. [REDACTED] also advised that from this same individual it was ascertained that the Castro Government has buried many arms and much munitions throughout the island, and it is also alleged that all the bridges in the Havana area have been mined, and in the event Castro is overthrown, he will bring almost total destruction to Havana. [REDACTED] also stated that from Cuban exiles who had spoken to recent arrivals from Havana, Cuba, it was reported that a Russian ship landed in the port of Havana during the last week of June, 1961, and was then sent to the port of Mariel, Pinar del Rio Province.

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[REDACTED] advised on July 6, 1961, that he had spoken to a servant of his family, who had been in their employ for thirty five years, who had arrived from Cuba on July 2, 1961, who stated that he had seen a battalion of Chinese marching in the Vedado section of Havana during the past week.

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[REDACTED] also advised on July 6, 1961, that he had spoken to a family whose servant arrived from Havana, Cuba, on July 1, 1961. [REDACTED] stated that this servant had related the story of how his twelve year old girl had been taken by the Castro Government and sent to a school in the Veradero section for indoctrination. [REDACTED] stated that this servant

b2
b7D

Re: Cuban Situation

had related that school children ranging in ages from ten to twelve are being taken from their homes and sent to school for indoctrination, and after their period of training, they are sent to the interior of the island to be teachers. [REDACTED] stated that this servant had related that his daughter, who is twelve years of age, had informed him during a visit to him on Father's Day, June 18, 1961, in Havana, Cuba, that at this indoctrination school they had been told that it was definitely all right to sleep with a man as long as they became pregnant, as the fatherland needed many children in order to spread the doctrine. [REDACTED] stated that this practice is very common in Cuba today and that as each day passes, the problem becomes greater because when Castro is overthrown, it will be a great problem to "undoctrinate the children".

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[REDACTED] further advised that people arriving from Havana, Cuba, report that the arrests of citizens continue on a daily basis and that the arrests are based on allegations that individuals are counterrevolutionaries. [REDACTED] stated that the refugees from Cuba report that Castro and his government has utilized a system of "chivatos" or "stool pigeons". [REDACTED] advised that they have four or five individuals in each block who inform on the others, and in Cuba today, it is impossible even to trust members of one's own family.

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Economic Matters

[REDACTED] advised that from conversation with individuals who recently arrived from Cuba he learned that it is reported that new currency will soon be put into circulation in Cuba, presumably on or about July 26, 1961. [REDACTED] stated that it is reported that new Cuban currency has already been printed and is in the vaults in Havana. [REDACTED] stated that coins practically are out of existence in Cuba today and that the gold reserve and jewelry are being sent to Russia in addition to hides for shoes and Spanish oil. In connection with the

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Re: Cuban Situation

shipment of Spanish oil, [REDACTED] stated that it is reported from Havana, Cuba, that when the Spanish oil is delivered to Havana, it is immediately reshipped to Russia. [REDACTED] also stated that from individuals recently arriving from Havana, it was reported that upon their arrival at Rancho Boyeros, they are searched, and jewelry, coins and gold trinkets are taken from them, as these items are not being allowed out of Cuba. [REDACTED] also advised that he had learned from recent arrivals from Havana, Cuba, that the food situation in Cuba today is at times very bad, and they lack many essentials and, in particular, lard. [REDACTED] stated that since Cubans cook all their food with lard, they have a great need for it, and from the Cuban exiles he learned that one of their biggest complaints against the United States is the fact that the United States Government has allowed shipments of lard to be shipped to Cuba.

b2
b7D

W. C. Sullivan

7.869

7/19/61

1.1. *Introduction*

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Bellavance
1 - Mr. Bourassa
1 - Mr. Gagnon

TOP SECRET POLITICAL MATTERS - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

An article appeared in Washington Daily News
of 7/17/61, dated as above, Washington, D. C., concerning
the present-day trend toward concentration of political power
and control by Congress, with concentration of economic power
affiliated to large corporations, under control of a few
men. It was signed by Senator George W. Norris.

b7c

Article did not identify any specific sources and was obviously based entirely on speculation.

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We have received no indication whatever from our sources or from other United States intelligence agencies that Castro regime was involved in assassination of Trujillo or that [redacted] and [redacted] have connections with Cuban Government. Information available to Bureau indicates that killing of Trujillo was engineered by small group of Dominican opponents headed by [redacted] without any outside participation. However, we have no information indicating that [redacted] or [redacted] traveled to Cuba in late 1960 or that they have recently been in contact with any Castro elements. As a matter of fact, Bureau sources have reported that [redacted] left Dominican Republic in November, 1960, for travel to various European countries and he was reportedly observed in France and Italy during mid-November.

b7c

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1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - 109-12-216 (Other Additional Notes)
BBC: [REDACTED]

109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
117 JUL 24 1961

570

55 35.2 1961

四

Consequently, as of course, the
whole of the *Georgics* is
written in hexameter, and
the *Georgics* is the only
poem of the four which
is written in hexameter.

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100

Kenn, feste, Interaktionen

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F B I

Date: 7/13/61 REC 21

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-222)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (109-34)

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER-CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/04 BY b6/b7c/marmer/AB/

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of a report captioned, "Communist Plan for America", apparently issued by the Frente Revolucionario Democratico's "Planning Commission" under date 4/16/61, Miami, setting forth information, which, it purports, was "prepared by the Counter-Espionage Service of a State of Western Europe (Spain) Having as its basis known acts, publications and data secretly acquired and interpreted with respect to the proceedings. The mentioned Service offers ... this plan, sinisterly conceived within it by the Communist International with respect to the Western Hemisphere."

The enclosure was furnished by SA [REDACTED] on 7/13/61 by [REDACTED] who had received it from [REDACTED] Anti-Castro Cuban [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] who had earlier obtained it during a recent visit to Miami.

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Enclosure is for the Bureau's information. No copy has been retained by this office.

③ - Bureau (REGISTERED) (Encl. - 1)
1 - Miami (AM-REGISTERED) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles
WJM/sgt
(5)

REC-21

109-12-20 3174

20 JUL 15 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

cc - Wick

66 JUL 21 1961

NAT. [REDACTED] REC. [REDACTED] b7c

Approved: WJS Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 10 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED *on this envelope*
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/01 BY 60290 MULR/AG/dj



ENCLOSURE

109-12-216-3174

P. R. D.

C O N F I D E N C I A L

PLAN C O M U N I S T A P A R A
A M E R I C A

A B R I L D E 1 9 6 1

-----000-----

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-07 BY 60250 AV/AS/EP

E. R. D.

COMISION PLANIFICADORA

(INFORMACION)

Este informe sobre el PLAN COMUNISTA -
PARA AMERICA ha sido preparado por
el Servicio de Contraespionaje de
un Estado occidental europeo.

Basándose en hechos conocidos, en
noticias y datos secretamente ad-
quiridos y en la interpretación -
certera de todos esos antecedentes
y datos, el referido Servicio ofre-
ce veraz y estremecedor, el plan,
anistramente concebido en lo que
al Hemisferio Occidental respecta,
por el Comunismo Internacional.

Miami, Mayo de 1961.

(De la DECLARACION DE MOSCU, Diciembre 1960.)

"Nuestra época, cuyo contenido principal es la transición del capitalismo al socialismo, iniciada por la Gran Revolución de Octubre, es una época de la lucha entre los dos sistemas sociales, una época de revoluciones socialistas y revoluciones de liberación nacional, una época de resquebrajamiento del imperialismo, de abolición del colonialismo, - de transición de más pueblos al camino del socialismo, de triunfo del socialismo y del comunismo en amplia escala mundial."

Esquema de una situación general.

Se toma como punto de partida o principal referencia la reunión tenida en Moscú por los jefes comunistas de ochenta y un países, que representa el comienzo de lo que los comunistas definen como una nueva etapa histórica y de resurrección de la vieja COMINTERN. *

- I -

Se impone el tomar como punto de partida la reunión habida en Moscú (Noviembre-Diciembre de 1960) por los jefes comunistas de ochenta y un países. Y a la que solamente faltaron Palmiro Togliatti, jefe del Partido Comunista Italiano, y Mao Tse Tung, jefe del Partido Comunista Chino. Ausencias motivadas, según los informes que se poseen, por lo siguiente. - por las divergencias tácticas entre Khrushchev y Mao Tse Tung (que luego explicaremos) y por cierta tirantez en las relaciones del Partido Comunista Italiano, también por razones tácticas, con el Partido Comunista Ruso.

Debemos tener en cuenta la significación de esta reunión: - desde la reunión de la COMINTERN en la década de los treinta no había habido otra. Solamente encuentros parciales de jefes comunistas del exterior con jefes comunistas del Partido Russo.

De hecho, y si tomamos en cuenta las características de esta última reunión, es correcto interpretarla como la de la resurrección de la COMINTERN, aunque por la menor categoría de Khrushchev y la existencia del caso de Mao Tse Tung no -

tenga los rasgos de la disuelta por Stalin.

II

Qué motivó esta reunión plenaria?

Se puede señalar como las causas determinantes de ella las siguientes:

PRIMERA: El fracaso de la reunión de los Cuatro - Grandes en París.

SEGUNDA: El fracaso de Nikita Khrushchev en su segunda visita a los Estados Unidos, al no lograr imponer el desplazamiento del Secretario General de la ONU y el sistema del triunvirato.

TERCERA: Las divergencias tácticas entre Moscú y - Peiping, determinadas por la idea de Mao Tse Tung de que - Asia es un continente de zonas blandas y, por tanto, de muchas posibilidades de expansión sin riesgo de guerra, por lo que consideraba la política de coexistencia preconizada por Khrushchev como una actitud defensiva que podía retardar el proceso general de comunización del mundo.

CUARTA: La necesidad de restablecer la unidad en el mundo comunista, de fijar o caracterizar la época y de fijar una estrategia y una táctica correspondientes a la situación y a los grandes objetivos fijados.

Pero, había algo que no se dijo públicamente: que se había llegado a una situación de estancamiento general; que existía el peligro de un viraje serio en la política exterior de los Estados Unidos con la nueva administración; que el Continente africano, por su atraso y la misma debilidad de los movimientos nacionales y de los partidos comunistas, podía convertirse, salvo el Congo y Angola, más en un obstáculo que en un poderoso aliado en la lucha contra el hombre blanco, - contra el .ccidente de Europa; que Asia, por la incógnita existente en cuanto al Presidente Kennedy, podía dejar de ser una zona blanda en la que cualquier acto de expansión podía tener graves repercusiones para los comunistas en ese espacio; que en Europa, por la existencia de la O.T.A.N. y por la actitud misma de las clases laboriosas, era imposible un ataque frontal, porque podría ocasionar un choque general - de lo que se consideraba un riesgo demasiado grande; que la misma imposibilidad, por razón de espacio, de ayudar a Fidel Castro y su revolución, imponía concentrar el centro de gravedad del esfuerzo en el Continente Latinoamericano, por existir grandes posibilidades y por su gran valor en la lucha contra los Estados Unidos.

Naturalmente que de las razones que motivaron la reunión - (de orden interior), más las de orden general, iban a derivarse algunas conclusiones importantes, que se manifestaron-

más tarde en la DECLARACION DE MOSCU y cuyos aspectos principales son:

Primero: Ocultar las divergencias Moscú-Peiping que - no pudieron superarse, ya que se dió el hecho de que Albania- y algunos Partidos Comunistas de América Latina se inclinaron por Peiping.

Segundo : En cuanto a Europa, admitir la tesis de Palmiro Togliatti de adoptar el parlamentarismo como vía hacia - el poder en Italia, tanto por la fuerza parlamentaria del Partido Comunista, como por la resistencia del pueblo italiano a acciones nacionales de violencia, en cuanto a la Península - Ibérica, se consideró a España como una zona dura, teniendo - en cuenta la experiencia habida en el tanteo en Marruecos, que dió lugar a una rápida e importante movilización militar del General Franco (60.000 hombres), con centenares de aviones y tanques y numerosos barcos de guerra que obligaron al - nuevo Rey de Marruecos a renunciar por el momento a una ofensiva irregular como la que se realizó en 1956. Se consideró, sin embargo, que Portugal, por razón de Angola (posición lejana y difícil de defender por Portugal, exclusivamente) podía ser un punto vulnerable sobre el que una acción energética podría ocasionar la caída del gobierno de Salazar y dar paso a una nueva situación política, que constituiría una amenaza - para España y en consecuencia para todo el sistema de defensa del Mediterráneo occidental y del occidente de Europa. Se -- llegó al acuerdo de intensificar una campaña de descrédito - del régimen del General Franco, posiblemente con vistas a influir a Francia, Inglaterra y sobre todo a los Estados Unidos con el propósito de lograr un cambio de actitud. En este sentido contaría con Stevenson, aunque no con el Pentágono, para el que el valor estratégico de España y sus fuerzas militares no ha pasado desapercibido. Sobre Portugal, la conclusión fue acentuar la violencia en Angola con vistas a crear una nueva situación política, para lo cual se acordó el apoyo a toda acción de los demócratas hispano-portugueses y una campaña de descrédito de Oliveira Salazar, campaña que se hará bajo la - bandera de la democratización de la Península y no del comunismo. La misma táctica que la seguida en Cuba, que se ha - convertido en una importante experiencia para el movimiento - comunista en general. Se señaló que en esta primera etapa no debería atacarse al clero, salvo excepciones, que era necesario halagar a los demócratas-cristianos con vistas a arrastrarlos a una campaña general, elogiar al clero liberal y sobre todo, utilizar a los separatistas vascos. Y utilizar como pantalla para esta operación a viejos políticos de la Segunda República (Indalecio Prieto, posiblemente Martínez Barrios) y otros de distinta filiación (Ridruejo, Fernández y - Ferández). Se recalcó la necesidad de utilizar como un motivo de agitación y como ejemplo el caso de Cuba, en donde la burguesía y el clero fueron los primeros colaboradores, aunque inconscientes, de los comunistas.

III

Se puede afirmar que el centro de atención de los comunistas, más que Europa y África, lo constituye actualmente América Latina. Los estrategas comunistas consideran, y en ésto están de acuerdo Moscú y Peiping, que es en éste Continente donde las posibilidades son mayores. Refuerza su opinión la experiencia de Cuba y no sin fundamento.

Merece la pena señalar las razones por las cuales los estrategas comunistas concentran su atención en América Latina. - Enumeraremos algunas de sus razones de índole diversa:

Primera: América Latina es potencialmente el foco de guerras civiles y revoluciones por razón del atraso y la miseria de los pueblos que la integran.

Segunda: América Latina es potencialmente una gran coyuntura por el sentimiento anti-norteamericano existente y cuyas razones son conocidas.

Tercera: América Latina, en general, posee unas democracias muy débiles. De un lado, porque la época de los caudillos ha sido sustituida por la de las pequeñas oligarquías democráticas, ansiosas de enriquecimiento, plenas de corrupción, sin mística ni afanes de orden social; de otro lado, porque en su gran mayoría los partidos democráticos no son fuerzas políticas independientes y sí, en general, apéndices de las mencionadas oligarquías. En consecuencia, entre las masas hay un gran descontento, una gran desconfianza en la democracia y un afán recóndito de violencia que cualquier circunstancia puede hacer estallar.

Cuarta: La existencia, todavía, de numerosas empresas capitalistas, la mayoría de origen norteamericano, que al mismo tiempo que explotan hombres y recursos, provocan sentimientos de odio y movimientos nacionalistas de gran agresividad.

Quinta: Por la carencia de una burguesía media fuerte, organizada y con sus típicos ideales y formas de vida que podría constituir una gran barrera anti-comunista como en Europa.

Sexta: La inexistencia de una prensa independiente, empeñada sistemáticamente tanto en la lucha contra los comunistas, en primer término, como contra las insuficiencias democráticas que han paralizado en realidad las revoluciones nacionales iniciadas.

Séptima: Por la actitud de las minorías intelectuales, que escépticas en cuanto a la democracia, están siendo influídas de una manera sensible por los comunistas.

Octava: Por la tendencia de muchos políticos dirigentes de gobiernos y partidos, que por temor a ser tachados de reaccionarios y por la misma presión de su demagogia, son fáciles de ser empujados por los comunistas hacia la extrema-

izquierda, sobre todo en el campo económico, con lo que están dividiendo las fuerzas nacionales, creando estados de inquietud política y de paralización económica que al agravar las condiciones de trabajo y de vida de las mayorías, facilitan el nacimiento de peligrosas crisis políticas.

Novena: Por la inexistencia de un movimiento sindical continental democrático, y por ello anticomunista, y sobre todo combativo, tanto frente a los excesos de los empresarios como a la penetración y agitación de los comunistas.

Décima: Por los éxitos obtenidos por los comunistas en su guerra psicológica que les ha permitido crear en sectores muy importantes lo que podríamos llamar EL COMPLEJO DE LA INEVITABILIDAD HISTORICA, es decir, la idea de que el capitalismo está en agonía y que su sustitución por el comunismo es históricamente inevitable.

Undécima: Por el descrédito que rodea a la lucha anticomunista, encabezada en la mayoría de los casos por profesionales del anticomunismo, desacreditados, sin influencia en las masas, y por si fuera poco, sin tener idea de cómo hay que luchar contra el comunismo, que desde el punto de vista ideológico y político, sólo puede hacerse sobre bases democráticas.

Duodécima: POR LA PROYECCION QUE HA TENIDO EN LAS MASAS Y MINORIAS DEL CONTINENTE LA CONQUISTA DEL PODER EN CUBA POR FIDEL CASTRO Y LOS COMUNISTAS. INFLUENCIA QUE HA SIDO POSIBLE POR NO HABERSE SABIDO CONTRARRESTAR LA GUERRA PSICOLOGICA LLEVADA POR CASTRO Y POR LOS COMUNISTAS EN TODO EL CONTINENTE; Y CUYOS DEFECTOS, SI SE HAN MENCIONADO, HA SIDO FUNDAMENTALMENTE POR LOS MISMOS ERRORES DEL CASTRISMO-COMUNISMO.

Estas son las posibilidades.

Pero, cuáles serían los resultados de conquistar América -- Hispánica o una gran parte de ella por los comunistas?

Uno: Los Estados Unidos se verían privados de importantes materias primas de utilidad militar.

Dos: La existencia de un Continente hostil los obligaría a replegar posiblemente sus defensas avanzadas, con lo que debilitaría las defensas generales del mundo occidental.

Tres: Porque los fósos oceánicos que han formado parte siempre del sistema defensivo de los Estados Unidos, perderían una gran parte de su valor.

Cuatro: Porque en realidad, casi se habría completado el cerco de los Estados Unidos, con lo que se produciría un cambio sensacional en la situación estratégica del mundo occidental: "LA SEGUNDA GRAN REVOLUCION SIMULTANEA EN TODAS LAS ANTIGUAS COLONIAS DE ESPAÑA Y PORTUGAL, ACTUALES SEMICOLONIAS DEL IMPERIALISMO YANQUI."

C U B A.

A Cuba hay que verla como una coyuntura que surge espontáneamente y es inteligentemente aprovechada por los comunistas. Verla de otra manera es situarse de espaldas a una verdad histórica. Fidel Castro es un pequeño burgués, lleno de rencor y mesianismo, una manifestación del descontento general, con una burguesía corrompida y sin visión política que le ayuda sin asegurarse en ningún momento el control de la situación; hombre que más que por su fuerza, es impulsado por los errores de la diplomacia norteamericana y por un estado de descomposición general que le permite no encontrar resistencias serias. Los comunistas desconfían de él, y sólo en los últimos días de Sierra Maestra, comienza la infiltración roja y la conquista de posiciones ya que sienten que la oportunidad se acerca. Moscú no tiene entonces en cuenta a Fidel Castro y no piensa que Cuba pueda ser la síntesis comunista del Continente americano.

Fidel Castro es un hombre con masas, pero sin organización. Su miedo a las fuerzas organizadas políticamente que puedan acabar con su caudillaje le hace deshacer el Movimiento del 26 de Julio, que pudo ser la fuerza política organizada o el partido básico de una revolución nacional. Se apoya entonces en los comunistas para consolidar su poder. Cree hacer un juego genial, sin darse cuenta de que los comunistas han comenzado a jugar con él para convertirle más tarde en un auténtico prisionero político de los comunistas.

ES UNA EXPERIENCIA QUE DEBEN TENER MUY PRESENTE LAS FUERZAS POLÍTICAS DEMOCRÁTICAS Y SOBRE TODO ESOS POLÍTICOS DEMOCRÁTICOS QUE ACEPTAN MUCHAS VECES SER "COMPÁÑEROS DE VIAJE" DE LOS COMUNISTAS, SIN DARSE CUENTA QUE ESTA COMPAÑÍA SOLO SE ROMPE CUANDO LOS COMUNISTAS QUIEREN.

-Se dan cuenta los comunistas, en los primeros meses, cuánto significa para ellos el que triunfe y se consolide el régimen de Castro en Cuba?

-NO!

Hay que reconocer que el primero que percibe toda la importancia de la revolución cubana COMO FACTOR DE REVOLUCIONARIZACIÓN DEL CONTINENTE LATINOAMERICANO es Lombardo Toledano. En un artículo suyo, publicado en la revista SIEMPRE, número 354, correspondiente al 6 de Abril de 1960, afirma lo siguiente:

"Fidel Castro, el guía incansable, el caudillo que vive iluminado por la nueva conciencia del pueblo -cubanísimo- entre los cubanos- aclara diariamente, a su vez, a las masas -de las ciudades y del campo, las metas de la Revolución, sus -obstáculos y peligros a las tareas que deben cumplirse. Es -una marcha colectiva apasionada, una vibración profunda y única en la que no se puede distinguir en donde comienza el mandato -y en donde el mandatario. Así se ha creado esta nueva llama -de América, PRELUDIO DE LA SEGUNDA GRAN REVOLUCIÓN SIMULTANEA-

DE LAS ANTIGUAS COLONIAS DE ESPAÑA Y PORTUGAL Y DE LAS ACTUALES SEMICOLONIAS DEL IMPERIALISMO YANQUI, LA REVOLUCION POR LA INDEPENDENCIA ECONOMICA. Nuestro deber es el mismo de nuestros antepasados, los próceres de la revolución de la Independencia política. GENERALIZAR EL ACTUAL MOVIMIENTO Y CONDUCIRLO A SU TRIUNFO, DESDE CUBA HASTA PARAGUAY, DESDE EL BRASIL HASTA MEXICO."

Es posiblemente en este momento cuando ante los comunistas-Cuba aparece como una maravillosa oportunidad de comunicar un-Continente, el Continente Latinoamericano; es cuando Cuba apa-rece con toda claridad como una posición avanzada para la lucha contra los Estados Unidos, por estar situada a unos cuan-tos kilómetros de su territorio en la cuenca del Caribe. Has-ta ese momento, Fidel Castro actúa casi personalmente. Sus intentos de extender la revolución cubana al Continente tienen - un sello personalísimo, anarquizante, desorganizado, demagógi-co. Es en este momento cuando Moscú comprende toda la signifi-cación de Cuba y cuando convierte a Cuba en lo que convirtió a España en 1936-1938. A partir de este momento los comunistas-de dentro y los de fuera se lanzan a convertir a Cuba en la ba-se de partida para la conquista de un Continente.

Es cuando la revolución cubana, que comenzó como una REVOLU-CION DE CARACTER NACIONAL contra la tiranía batistiana, empieza a mostrar una nueva fisonomía: desde el punto de vista ex-terior adquiere el carácter de una REVOLUCION ANTI-IMPERIALIS-TA, desde el punto de vista interior el de una REVOLUCION DEMOCRATICO-BURGUESA en pleno desarrollo y con la tendencia impues-ta por las ideas de LLEVARLA HASTA SUS ULTIMAS CONSECUEN-CIAS, es decir, de convertirla en una REVOLUCION SOCIALISTA.

Cuba se ha convertido en un problema continental.

En la DECLARACION DE MOSCÚ, Cuba ocupa ya un lugar preferen-tes:

" LA VICTORIA DE LA REVOLUCION POPULAR EN CUBA SE HA -- CONVERTIDO EN UN ESPLÉNDIDO EJEMPLO PARA LOS PUEBLOS DE AMERI-CA LATINA.

" TODOS LOS PAISES SOCIALISTAS Y LA CLASE OBRERA INTERNA-CIONAL Y EL MOVIMIENTO COMUNISTA CONSIDERAN SU DEBER DAR LA AYU-DA MATERIAL Y MORAL A LOS PUEBLOS QUE LUCHAN POR LIBERARSE DE-LAS TIRANIAS IMPERIALISTAS Y COLONIALES."

Es evidente que en los planes generales del comunismo mun-dial, América Latina, a través de Cuba, es uno de los objeti-vos más importantes y viables a lograr en un plazo de tiempo - relativamente corto. Ya los comunistas locales de Cuba y los demás países del Continente no tienen la dirección en sus manos. Moscú se convierte en el cerebro dirigente de la OPERA-CION AMERICA. Y un plan de gran envergadura empieza a ser elaborado por sus técnicos, por sus estrategas políticos y milita-

res, porque la OPERACION AMERICA es en este momento la operación más importante del comunismo mundial.

PLAN DE PENETRACION

Se considera en este Plan que las zonas de penetración más-fáciles las constituyen, por este orden, los siguientes países o grupo de países:

Centroamérica
México
Perú
Colombia.

Esta faja continental que va de Estados Unidos a Sudamérica es considerada por Moscú como una zONA BLANDA, es decir, fácil y propicia a la penetración.

En este plan de penetración ha sido colocado en primer término, de hecho, México, por su carácter de gran potencia hispanoamericana, por considerar que el triunfo en México tendría un carácter decisivo en la comunitación de América Latina. Con ello se dan a los comunistas que en México SE DAN CASI TODAS LAS CONDICIONES que deberán aprovecharse de una manera inteligente, excesivamente prudente, PUES UN FRACASO PODRÍA PONER EN PELIGRO TODO EL PLAN GENERAL. El plan comunista para México ha sido aprobado por Moscú y Peiping, con lo cual una vez más se confirma que las divergencias Moscú-Peiping NO DEBEN SER CONSIDERADAS, HASTA ESTE MOMENTO, COMO UN FACTOR VALIOSO PARA LAS DEMOCRACIAS LATINOAMERICANAS.

El fondo político de la OFENSIVA COMUNISTA EN MEXICO tendrá los siguientes aspectos esenciales:

- Hacer una gran campaña para convencer al pueblo que la Revolución mexicana ha sido malograda por los actuales dirigentes, que están entregados económicamente al imperialismo yanqui.

- Utilizar el razonamiento histórico siguiente: así como después de las gloriosas revoluciones de la Reforma y la lucha contra el Imperio de Maximiliano se malogró el esfuerzo para hacer caer la dictadura del Porfiriato, también - ahora todas las energías derrochadas de 1910 a 1940, han sido malogradas por un nuevo porfirismo que ha desviado la revolución hasta el conservadurismo capitalista y entregado la misma al imperialismo yanqui a partir del general Avila Camacho.

- Señalar en todo el curso de la campaña que al igual que en el periodo del porfiriato, también en éste ha habido un desarrollo importante en el país, pero no el necesario de acuerdo con las necesidades y posibilidades, ya que - existe atraso, miseria y los barrios residenciales más lujosos de América así como los Presidentes y ex-Presidentes más ricos del Continente.

- Presentar al PRI como la organización política de una oligarquía antidemocrática y corrompida, para desacreditar al PRI como Partido de la Revolución.

- Aprovechar las próximas elecciones para diputados y gobernadores, para insistir en el fraude electoral.

- Ofrecer como contraste a la revolución cubana que ha hecho en dos años más que la mexicana en 50 años, creando un Estado auténticamente revolucionario.

- Iniciar una intensa campaña por la libertad de Siqueiros y Vallejo, presentando al primero como un gran artista y al segundo como un gran líder obrero.

- Hacer ver que la revolución ha sido constantemente traicionada al permitir el resurgimiento del clero con el olvido de los postulados de la revolución y de la Constitución.

- Intensificar el esfuerzo entre el sector estudiantil tanto a través del trabajo personal como de la difusión de literatura política o científica que se envía a México, así como enviando estudiantes a las escuelas políticas y terroristas de La Habana.

Este Plan de Preparación debe realizarse EN UN PLAZO DE TRES AÑOS. El momento psicológico para el golpe fundamental será - cuando se acerque el período de elección presidencial.

Este proceso de organización de la revolución en todo el -- Continente planteó a los dirigentes en Moscú la necesidad de elegir un caudillo, sobre todo después de haber comprobado -- que ni ROMULO BETANCOURT, de Venezuela, FIGUERES, de Costa Rica, HAYA DE LA TORRE, de Perú, estaban dispuestos a convertirse en instrumentos incondicionales de Moscú. Esto, y la urgente necesidad de poner en práctica el plan, determinó la organización y realización de la llamada CONFERENCIA LATINOAMERICANA PRO SOBERANIA NACIONAL, EMANCIPACION ECONOMICA Y PAZ.

En esta Conferencia, al mismo tiempo que se marcaban las tareas inmediatas y se vinculaba a los principales dirigentes, - había que elegir al caudillo de la segunda revolución continental. A pesar de que encontró fuerte resistencia en la elección, Moscú había elegido de antemano al General Lázaro Cárdenas, que en una parte de la población de México, y sobre todo en América Latina, tiene dimensiones de mito. El desarrollo de la Conferencia mostró a Cárdenas como la gran figura. Paralelamente a la designación pública del caudillo, se iniciaría una gran campaña de descrédito contra el Presidente López Mateos, de México, Rómulo Betancourt, de Venezuela, Haya de la Torre, del Perú, y el ex-Presidente de Costa Rica Figueres. (Campaña YA INICIADA: Ver el artículo de J. Alvarado - en Siempre, del 6 de Abril, 1961). Tan es así que Rico, un redactor de Siempre, de México, escribió en uno de sus artículos ANTERIORES a la Conferencia lo siguiente:

"En Marzo próximo, a la sombra de Cárdenas, bajo el manto de su grandeza, Iberoamérica se reunirá en México para-

ganar la batalla de Cuba."

Los acuerdos fundamentales de la Conferencia, elaborados por CARDENAS, VILMA ESPIN DE CASTRO RUZ, HERIBERTO JARA y un pequeño equipo de técnicos, fueron los siguientes:

1.- Hacer del Mercomún (Mercado Común) una bandera de los pueblos latinoamericanos.

2.- Proseguir la campaña anti-yanqui en toda América, aprovechando los errores norteamericanos, principalmente -- los que se refieren a sus relaciones con Iberoamérica.

3.- Pugnar por la solidaridad con Cuba, y en casos de emergencia, formar en cada país latinoamericano brigadas para defenderla.

4.- Pugnar por el desarrollo del comercio de América Latina con el bloque soviético.

5.- Luchar por la admisión de la China roja en la ONU.

6.- Reforzar con los cuadros que regresen de la escuela leninista de La Habana, las direcciones de los partidos comunistas donde éstos sean perseguidos y organizar la lucha clandestina de los mismos.

7.- Promover una auténtica solidaridad con los partidos comunistas, a fin de reforzarlos política y financieramente.

8.- Seguir con gran atención los hechos del Brasil, donde puede realizarse un gran trabajo comunista si las cosas siguen la dirección actual.

9.- Estudiar el plan y programa de acción para América que se elaboró en La Habana en octubre de 1960.

10.- Crear una nueva Central Sindical Latinoamericana, para lo cual se celebrará en mayo o junio de este año, el correspondiente Congreso constitutivo, cuya sede será La Habana o Montevideo.

En el Plan General de Moscú se aconseja crear nuevas figuras y explotar a los mártires, sobre todo si proceden de las juventudes obreras y universitarias. Se insiste en atacar fuertemente al clero cómplice del imperialismo y especialmente a los curas y misioneros falangistas. Se aconseja insistentemente salvar de los ataques a algunos curas y, sobre todo al movimiento democrata-cristiano, siguiendo el ejemplo de Cuba, para ocultar en el periodo inicial el verdadero carácter de las revoluciones que se inicien.

II

En el Plan General de Moscú se toma en consideración la posibilidad de la pérdida de Cuba, a través de una fuerte invasión apoyada por los Estados Unidos. Ante esa posibilidad se están estudiando la aceleración de las etapas del Plan General, con-

objeto de poder contar con algunas otras bases para la comunización de América. Pero se señala que la caida de Castro será extraordinariamente sangrienta y que esto deberá ser tomado como un motivo esencial de propaganda para agitar y movilizar a los pueblos de América. En el caso de que surja alguna otra revolución pro-comunista en los países del Continente, se procedería con la mayor rapidez posible a lo siguiente:

- Destruir todas las instituciones económico-industriales capitalistas y sustituirlas por instituciones estatales socialistas, aunque por la precipitación ello acarrease grandes trastornos.

- Destruir el ejército profesional y crear las Milicias Populares, bajo el control del Partido.

- Acabar con la Iglesia y la influencia espiritual del clero, pero para no provocar reacciones en la masa fanática, sustituir el clero romano por un seudo-clero nacional que se convertirá en un instrumento de la revolución.

- Implantar rápidamente el sistema escolar de tipo soviético, para lo cual se contará con los especialistas que se están preparando en Moscú, Praga y La Habana. Intensificar la creación de células en los sindicatos obreros para provocar huelgas u otros conflictos de tipo laboral para dividir la clase obrera y así arrancarla de la influencia de sus actuales dirigentes.

- Extender, en el momento oportuno a todos los países del Continente la acción terrorista tipo Cuba. Con tal fin se están entrenando especialistas en La Habana bajo la dirección del español Bayo y otros que han sido reclutados en México.

Para la realización de este amplio Plan de Subversión, los comunistas y compañeros de viaje cuentan con cuantiosos recursos económicos facilitados por la URSS, China y países satélites. La distribución de fondos se hace vía Cuba. Además de los gastos de propaganda, se destinan importantes cantidades para el soborno de funcionarios, periódicos y revistas. (SE ACONSEJA AL LECTOR MEDITE SOBRE LA IMPORTANCIA DE HACER UNA INVESTIGACIÓN QUE PODRIA PRODUCIR VERDADERAS SORPRESAS Y DAR UNA IDEA DE LA RED ROJA EN AMERICA.)

Se aconseja también en el mencionado Plan, el introducir agentes en los periódicos, radiodifusoras, centros de televisión, con el fin de poder meter el material que convenga o de lanzar noticias tendenciosas en un momento conveniente. Se aconseja crear células en todos los órganos de difusión.

Otros consejos importantes:

- Constituir en todas las empresas células que permitan un control de sus actividades y un elemento importante de información. Meter elementos del partido en secretarías, archivos, correspondencia de los gerentes y reuniones del consejo.

- Ampliar constantemente la base del partido -

creando nuevas células que permitan en un momento dado la realización de grandes movimientos huelguísticos o grandes sabotajes.

- Prestar gran atención a los ferrocarrileros, - camioneros, telefonistas, electricistas, estibadores y también a las industrias de la alimentación, siderúrgicas, espectáculos para poder provocar en un momento dado el colapso que debe preceder al levantamiento general.

- Se aconseja combinar el trabajo legal con el i-legal para impedir que la acción del Partido pueda ser paralizada por la represión gubernamental.

- Se recomiendan los movimientos periféricos, es decir, comenzar las grandes acciones por la provincia y no por las capitales. Se aconseja este procedimiento o táctica por considerar que en la provincia la debilidad del Estado es mayor y los acontecimientos de mucha mayor resonancia. Se recomienda en el comienzo la no simultaneidad de los conflictos. Se aconseja esto como medio para ir preparando a las masas a través de acciones parciales; además, estas acciones van minando la autoridad de los gobiernos sin alarma los lo suficiente como para que desencadenen una contraofensiva general.

- La huelga, el sabotaje y el motín se consideran los tres medios fundamentales en la etapa preinsurreccional. Se aconseja en todo momento utilizar los métodos de la vieja COMINTERN, liqándolos a las nuevas experiencias de Cuba. Se considera a todos los países de América Latina como zonas blandas para esta clase de acciones por la imperfección de sus órganos policiales o por la facilidad de sobornarlos.

- Se insiste en la necesidad de organizar grupos de combatientes que podrían ser más tarde el embrión del movimiento guerrillero o de las llamadas Milicias Populares.

ATENCION!!

Para la ofensiva general la orden se recibirá de - Moscú, para evitar errores de cálculo, en cuanto al momento y el lugar y para evitar, también, que acciones prematuras puedan poner en peligro el Plan General al crear un estado de alarma en los gobiernos y fuerzas represivas.

-III -

DIRECCIONES VISIBLES O DE PANTALLA.

Las integrarán viejos militantes comunistas, quemados y conocidos por todos, y cuyas detenciones no ponen en peligro la actividad de los partidos y sirven para desconcertar a la policía y dar a las masas la impresión de que las actividades del partido están por encima de las posibilidades de los órganos de represión gubernamentales. Estas direcciones de pantalla son las

siguientes:

ARGENTINA: Victorio Codavila

CUBA: Lázaro Peña, Blas Roca, Carlos R. Rodríguez y
Juan Marinello.

CHILE: Elías Lafferte, César Godoy y Antonio Marchán.

MÉXICO: Lombardo Toledano y Antonio García.

URUGUAY: Rodney Arizmendi y Enrique Pastorino.

A estas direcciones visibles se ligan las organizaciones auxiliares del comunismo en cada país:

Ligas Pro Paz Mundial; Estudiantes Libres; Mujeres-Libres; Liga Popular Israelita; Grupo Progresista Norteamericano, Frente Democrático Republicano Español, Organizaciones de Ayuda a la Revolución Cubana; Comités Pro-Presos Políticos; Institutos de Relaciones Culturales; Liga de los Derechos Humanos; Ateneos Populares, etc., etc., etc.

DIRECCIONES REALES

Moscú, a través de sus agentes que van y vienen utilizando - en muchos casos la vía diplomática y trabajando en la impunidad de las embajadas de Rusia, Polonia y Checoslovaquia principalmente; las embajadas de México y Cuba, etc., son hoy los CENTROS DIRIGENTES de la conspiración contra la América Latina. En Cuba, el Embajador Kuvriatsev es ayudado por los españoles - HERMINIO ALMENDREROS Y JOSE LUIS GALVEZ y por el ruso especialista en cuestiones religiosas NICOLAI ESTROUGAV, y en la sombra, por el Ché GUEVARA y RAUL CASTRO. A éstos se desconocen los colaboradores, aunque se sospecha que entre ellos se encuentran el periodista español LUIS SUAREZ, CESAR FALAREU y algunos comunistas aparentemente separados del partido.

TRANSMISIONES Y ENLACES.

Además de los ya mencionados enlaces diplomáticos, existe una tupida red de enlaces que cada día se perfecciona y se extiende más y más. De México a la Argentina, funciona una red de emisoras clandestinas. Especialmente en el sur de México existen - varias plantas de transmisión que enlazan con Cuba y Centroamérica. Se utilizan claves que las emisoras públicas en Cuba reciben y transmiten al Continente. También se utiliza el sistema de claves a través de emisoras comerciales que contienen importantes mensajes en los textos de anuncios comerciales. El tránsito de agentes, sobre todo de Cuba a México y Centroamérica es bastante intenso y utilizan no sólo los medios de transportes regulares y públicos, sino pequeñas y rápidas embarcaciones que van de Cuba a Yucatán y Guatemala. En Cuba existe una escuela de agentes y enlaces y un taller para falsificación de pasaportes y documentos de toda clase, dirigido por especialistas rusos. Se están preparando emisiones de billetes falsificados de varias monedas latinoamericanas que serán puestos en circulación en un momento determinado por los agentes comunistas para provocar trastornos en la circulación y alarma en el público. Esos mismos agentes son los que hacen penetrar en to-

dos los países del Continente, literatura, armas, etc. La vía-
Méjico, desde Cuba, será utilizada de ahora en adelante para la
penetración de agentes comunistas en los Estados Unidos con fi-
nes de propaganda y espionaje y de enlace con los centros de es-
pionaje soviético en Norteamérica.

CONCLUSION

Es evidente que una gran conspiración comunista está en-
marcha en América. La fórmula CASTRO-CUBA está en pleno proce-
so de organización y aplicación.

Ni una sola nación o territorio de América, del Canadá--
a Tierra del Fuego, está libre de esa infiltración. En todos -
los países funcionan comités y se organizan grupos de acción.
No sólo en las Repúblicas independientes sino en las Guayanas,-
Trinidad, Martinica, etc. Y esa vastísima conspiración está di-
rigida por cerebros de primer orden desde Moscú, por idealistas
fanáticos que tienen una experiencia de más de 40 años de lu-
chas y éxitos revolucionarios, que disponen de medios finan-
cieros prácticamente ilimitados, ya que detrás de ellos está la
gran potencia económica de la URSS, con sus inmensos recursos,-
su prestigio y sus triunfos de toda clase, desde los políticos
de haber extendido el comunismo a más de medio mundo en los úl-
timos 15 años (piénsese lo que era la URSS al terminar la Gue-
rra en 1945 y lo que es ahora, quince años después), con la ad-
miración que llevan hacia ella los triunfos de sus sputniks y
de haber puesto en el espacio al primer astronauta.

EL PELIGRO COMUNISTA no es una frase para propaganda política
ES UNA REALIDAD. Actualmente está en marcha UNA GRAN CONSE-
CION CONTRA EL CONTINENTE AMERICANO. Existe el peligro cierto
de que en América se desencadene una serie de espantosas revolu-
ciones y guerras civiles que la arruinen por muchos años y la
lleven al colonialismo ideológico y económico de la Rusia So-
viética y de la China Roja.

ALERTA, AMERICA!!!

—0000—

APRIL 16, 1962

AMERICA

FOR

COMMUNISM PLAN

ONCEIDEMTIAL

F. B. I.

F. R. D.

PLANNING COMMISSION

(INFORMATION)

This information regarding the COMMUNIST PLAN FOR AMERICA has been prepared by the Counter-espionage Service of a State of Western Europe (Spain). Having as its basis known acts, publications and data secretly acquired and interpreted with respect to the proceedings. The mentioned service offers, truthfully and trembling, this plan, sinisterly conceived within it by the Communist International with respect to the Western Hemisphere.

Miami, May 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/04 BY bz/er/ajc/A6/kly

(This translation appears to have been compiled by at least three people due to the difference in the idiomatic structure of the language)

FROM THE DECLARATION OF MOSCOW, December 1960

"Our era, whose principal content is the transition from capitalism to socialism, begun by the Great Revolution of October, is an era of struggle between two social systems, an era of socialist revolutions and revolutions of national liberation; an era of departure from imperialism, of the abolition of colonialism, of transition of more peoples to the road to socialism, and the triumph of socialism and the communism on a worldwide scale".

Scheme of one General Situation

Take as a point of departure or of principle reference the reunion held in Moscow by the Communist chiefs of 81 states which represents the beginning of that which the Communists define as a new period in history and a period of the resurrection of the old COMINTERN.

Place yourself, in taking as a point of departure, in a meeting held in Moscow November and December of 1960 by the Communist heads of 81 states. The only absences there were those of PALMIRO TOGLIATTI, Chief of the Communist Party of Italy, and MAO TSE TUNG, Chief of the Communist Party of China. These absences were motivated by the following situations (1) by tactical diversions between Khruschev and Mao Tse Tung (which we will later explain) and by certain tensions within the Italian Communist Party, and also for certain tactical reasons within the Russian Communist Party.

We owe it to ourselves to take into account the significance of this reunion:- after the meeting of the COMINTERN in the 30's they have not held another. We only encounter partial meetings of Communist chiefs of the exterior with Communist chiefs of the Russian Party.

From this fact, and taking into consideration the characteristics of the last meeting, it would be correct to interpret it as that of the resurrection of the Comintern, although, in a lesser sense, regarding the situation between Khrushchev and the existence of the case of Mao Tse Tung, it does not seem to have the characteristics of that which was dissolved by Stalin.

What were the motives of this plenary session? We are able to show as the determining causes, the following:

FIRST: The failure of the meeting of the Big Four in Paris.

SECOND: The failure of Nikita Khrushchev on the occasion of his second visit to the United States, and his inability to impose the triumvirate system upon the United Nations, or the displacement of the Secretary General thereof.

THIRD: The tactical differences between Moscow and Peiping determined by the idea of Mao Tse Tung that Asia is a Continent of "soft zones"; therefore, there are many possibilities of expansion without the risk of war; that he considered the policy of coexistence as presented by Khrushchev as a defensive measure which was able to retard the general process of the communization of the world.

FOURTH: The necessity to reestablish the unity of the whole Communist world; to secure or characterize the era and to establish a strategy and tactics correspondingly fitting the situation and its great objectives.

But, there is something which was not publicly stated; that it was necessary to call a general halt to one situation; there existed the danger of a serious reversal in the Foreign Policy of the United States with the new administration; that the African Continent, by its backwardness and the same weakness of its national movements, and the Communist Parties, with the sole exception of the Congo and Angola, was able to become more an obstacle than a powerful ally in the fight against the white man, against Western Europe, and that Asia, as an unknown quantity with relation to President Kennedy, was also felt to be a "soft zone", although any act of expansion was able to bring about grave repercussions for the Communists in this area; that in Europe, through the existence of NATO and the attitude of its working classes, any frontal attack was impossible because it would occasion a general disaster; hence it was considered too grave a risk. Also by the same impossibility, due to distance, of helping FIDEL CASTRO and his revolution, it was finally decided to invest the center of gravity of its forces in Latin America where there existed great possibilities by reason of its great value in the fight against the United States.

Naturally, from the reasons which motivated the meeting (of the internal order) more than the general order, we are able to derive certain important conclusions which manifest themselves much later in the DECLARATION OF MOSCOW, and its principal aspects are:

FIRST: To conceal the Moscow-Peiping differences which they were not able to overcome, which showed that Albania and certain Communist parties of Latin America were inclined to Peiping.

SECOND: As far as Europe admitting the thesis of PALMIRO TOGLIATTI to adopt parliamentarianism as a way to gain power in Italy, also by the parliamentary force of the Communist Party to overcome this resistance- this because the resistance of the Italian people to any national acts of violence; and with reference to the Iberian Peninsula, they considered that Spain was a "hard zone", keeping in mind the experiences which they had with regard to Morocco, which gave rise to a rapid and important military mobilization of General Franco (60,000 men) with hundreds of planes and tanks and numerous warships which forced the new king of Morocco to renounce for the moment a large irregular offensive such as had been realized in 1956. They considered, without exception, that Portugal, by virtue of Angola (a position far and difficult to defend from Portugal, exclusively) was able to become a vulnerable point over which an energetic action was able to occasion the fall of the Government of Salazar and to give way to a new political situation that would constitute a threat to Spain and therefore to all of a system of defense of the Western Mediterranean and Western Europe. It was decided to intensify the campaign of discreditation of the regime of General Franco, possibly with a view to influence France, England and, above all, the United States, that they would change their attitude. In this sense they knew they could count upon Stevenson but not on the Pentagon, so that the strategic value of Spain and its military forces would not go unnoticed.

Regarding Portugal, the conclusion was to accentuate the violence in Angola which aims to create a new political situation by which they hoped for the help of all the action of the democratic Spanish and Portuguese and to continue a campaign to discredit OLIVEIRA SALAZAR, a campaign that would be under the flag of democracy of the Peninsula and not Communism. These are the same tactics that were followed in Cuba and which have been converted into an important experience for the Communist movement in general. They showed that in the first step it was not necessary to attack the clergy, with certain exceptions, but that it was necessary to harass the democrats-christians with a view of tearing it down by general campaign; that they would eulogize liberal clergy and, above all, utilize the Basque Separationists, and to use as a front for this operation the old politicians of the Second Republic (Indalecio Prieto, possibly Martinez Marrios) and others of a distinct affiliation (Ridruejo, Fernandez y Fernandez). They recalled the necessity of utilizing these as a motive of agitation and as an example, as in the case of Cuba, in which the bourgeoisie and the clergy were the first unconscious collaborators of the Communists.

III

We are able to definitely state that the center of attention of the Communists, much more than Europe and Africa, actually is Latin America. The Communist strategists consider, and in this they are in accord with Moscow and Peiping, that it is in this Continent that the opportunities are greatest. They reinforce their opinion with their experience in Cuba and not entirely without foundation.

It is worth the trouble to show the reasons by which the Communists stratagists concentrate their attention on Latin America. We enumerate some of the reasons for their diverse thinking:

FIRST: Latin America is potentially the center of civil wars and revolutions by reason of its backwardness and the poverty of the people which comprise them.

SECOND: Latin America is potentially a center point for anti-North American sentiment already existing; the reasons for which are generally known.

THIRD: Latin America in general possesses weak democracies. The era of the chiefs has been substituted by the small democratic oligarchies, anxious to enrich themselves; they are full of corruption openly and without any concern for social order. On the other side, in a large majority of Democratic parties they are not independent political forces, and in general they are part of the mentioned oligarchies. In consequence, there is great discontent among these masses and a great lack of confidence in Democracy and a continuing fear of violence which any circumstance might be able to bring into being.

FOURTH: the existence at all times of numerous capitalist enterprises, the greater majority of which are of American origin and are, at the same time, those who exploit men and resources, and promote sentiments of hate and national movements of a very aggressive nature.

FIFTH: by the absence of the bourgeoisie of any force unorganized with its typical ideals and forms of life which might be able to constitute a barrier of anti-Communism as in Europe.

SIXTH: the lack of existence of an independent press which is systematically harassed and is always anxious to get into the fight against Communism, and also because of the insufficient democracies which have paralyzed in reality the national revolutions from the very beginning.

SEVENTH: by the very attitude of the intellectual minorities who are skeptical with reference to Communism and who, it is felt, are easily influenced in America in a sensible manner by the Communists.

EIGHTH: by the tendencies of many political agencies of governments and parties who, through fear of being called reactionaries, and who are by the pressure of demagoguery, easy to be pushed by the Communists to the extreme left. And, above all, in the field of economics they believe in dividing the national forces, creating states of political unquietude and economic paralyzation which aggravate working conditions and the life of the majorities, making it easy to give birth to great national crises.

NINETH: by the lack of any organized democratic movement by its very nature anti-Communist and, above all, lacking in combativity; whose front is easy in penetration and agitation by the Communists.

TENTH, by the successes obtained by the Communists in their psychological war which brings to the fore the statement that this is the completion of inevitable history. That is to say, that capitalism is an agony and its substitution by Communism is historically inevitable.

ELEVENTH, by discrediting the anti-Communist fight headed, in the majority of cases, by professionals of anti-Communism, themselves discredited without influence among the masses and if that were not all, without any possible idea of how to fight against Communism, which from the ideological and political point of view could only be accomplished on a democratic basis.

TWELFTH, by the plan which has been projected among the masses and minorities of the continent concerning the conquest by power in Cuba by Fidel Castro and the Communists. This influence has been made possible by not having known how to counteract the psychological war called by Castro and by the Communists in all the Continents, and whose defects, if they have been mentioned, have been fundamentally the same mistakes as Castro-ism and Communism.

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These are the possibilities. But what would be the result of conquering Latin America or a great part of it by the Communists?

1. The United States would be deprived of important materials primarily of military utilization.
2. The existence of a hostile continent would obligate them to possibly show its advanced defenses which would weaken the general defense of the Western world.
3. Because the open seas, which have always formed part of the defensive system of the United States, will lose a great part of their value.
4. Because, in reality, a chain would be almost completed around the United States and this would produce a sensational change of the strategic situation of the Western World; "The Second Revolution in all the old colonies of Spain and Portugal which are actually semi-colonies of Yankee imperialism." (This is apparently taken from the declaration.)

C U B A

Cuba here is seen as a jumping off place which surges spontaneously and which was intelligently seized upon by the Communists. To view it in any other manner is to place behind your back an historic fact. Fidel Castro is a petty bourgeoisie, full of rancor and Messianism, a manifestation of the general discontent with a corrupt bourgeoisie and without political vision which could help him without assuring him in any moment of the control of the situation; a man who more by force is carried by the errors of North American diplomacy and by a state of general decomposition which does not force him to encounter serious difficulties. The Communists have lost confidence in him and it was

only in those last days of the Sierra Maestra when the red infiltration began and with the conquest of certain positions, that they felt the opportunity was near. Moscow did not count on Fidel Castro and then did not have any idea that Cuba could become the ulcer of continental America. Fidel Castro is a man with masses but without organization. His fear of organized political forces that could end his leadership made him distrust the 26th of July movement that could have been the organized political force or the basic party of a national revolution. He leans then on the Communists to consolidate his power. He believes in fair play without having in mind that the Communists have begun to play with him to convert him later on to an authentic political prisoner of the Communists. THIS IS A DANGER WHICH SHOULD BE ALWAYS PRESENT BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL FORCES AND, ABOVE ALL, TO THOSE DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL LEADERS WHO MANY TIMES ACCEPT THE POSITIVE OF BEING 'FOLLOW TRAVELERS' OF THE COMMUNISTS WITHOUT KNOWING THAT THIS COMPANY PARTS WHEN THE COMMUNISTS DISLISE.

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were the Communists aware in the first few months how significant it was to be triumphant and consolidate the regime of Castro and Cuba? NO! -

We have to recognize that the first who perceived the importance of the Cuban Revolution as a FACTOR OF THE REVOLUTIONIZATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CONTINENT WAS LOMBARDO TOLEDANO. In his article, published in the Review SIEMPRE NO. 354, on April 6, 1960, he states the following:

"FIDEL CASTRO, the unquenchable light, the leader who lives illuminated as the new conscience of the people, who daily declares in his own time to the masses from the cities and from the farms the plans of the revolution, Cuba among the Cubans, and who explains the obstacles to dangers that remain and which have to be achieved. This is a collective, passionate march; a profound vibration, and it is unique in that one is not able to distinguish from where it begins, from whom the command comes and where is the commander. Here has been created a new cry of America, THE PRELUDE TO THE SECOND GRAND REVOLUTION, SIMULTANEOUSLY ACHIEVED, OF THE ANCIENT COLONIES OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AND OF THE ACTUAL QUASI-COLONIES OF YANKEE IMPERIALISM, THE REVOLUTION FOR ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. Our duty is the same as our ancestors, those who went before in the revolution for political independence. TO GENERALISE THE ACTUAL MOVEMENT WE MUST CONDUCT IT TO ITS TRIUMPH. AFTER CUBA, THEN PARAGUAY; AFTER BRAZIL, THEN MEXICO."

It is possible that at this moment Cuba appeared before the Communists as a marvelous opportunity to communize the Latin American continent. This was when Cuba appeared in all clearances in an advanced position for the fight against the United States by the fact that it was situated only a few kilometers from the territory in the curve of the Caribbean. Until this moment Fidel Castro acted almost personally, His intent to extend the Cuban Revolution to the Continent had the feel of his own personality; his anarchism, disorganization and his demagoguery. It was at this moment that Moscow understood all this significance of Cuba and when they turned to Cuba as they had turned to Spain in 1936 and 1939. From this moment forward, the Communists inside and out, turned to Cuba for a base of operation for the conquest of the Continent.

This is when the Cuban Revolution, which began as a revolution of national character against Batista's tyranny, begins to show a new face. From this point of view externally it acquires the character of an ANTI IMPERIALISTIC REVOLUTION, but from an internal point of view it is the people's democratic revolution. It is in full growth and with the tendency imposed by the Communists to bring into its final moments, in a manner of speaking, it converts into a SOCIALIST REVOLUTION.

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Cuba has been converted into a continental problem.

In the Declaration of Moscow, Cuba occupies a preferential place:

"THE VICTORY OF THE POPULAR REVOLUTION IN CUBA HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO A SPLENDID EXAMPLE FOR THE PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA.

"ALL THE SOCIALIST STATES AND THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASSES IN THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO GIVE MATERIAL AND HELP TO THE PEOPLE TO FOSTER THE LIBERATION FROM IMPERIALISTIC AND COLONIAL TYRANNY."

It is evident that in the general plans of world Communism, Latin America, after Cuba, is one of the most important and valuable objects which can be achieved in a relatively short time. But the local Communists of Cuba and those of the countries of the Continent did not have this direction in their hands. Moscow has turned into a brain directing America and the plan of this great undertaking begins to be elaborated by its technicians and its political and military strategists, because OPERATION AMERICA is at this moment the most important operation of world Communism.

PLAN OF PENETRATION

It is considered in this plan that the zones of penetration most easy to achieve in this order are the following states or group of states:

Central America
Mexico
Peru
Colombia

This continental belt which runs from United States to South America is considered to be a "soft zone" by Moscow, easy and propitious to its penetration.

In this plan of penetration, Mexico has been elevated to first place by its character as the great Latin American power, taking into consideration, however, that triumphs in Mexico could have a decisive character in the Communist communization of Latin America. It has been taken into consideration by Communist experts that Mexico has all those conditions which, if handled in an intelligent though necessarily excessively prudent manner, are needed to bring about success. But failure would be able to place in danger this entire general plan. The Communist plan for Mexico has already been approved by Moscow and Peiping, which together once more confirm the fact that the differences between Moscow and Peiping are not able to be considered, even to this moment as any valuable factor for the democracies of Latin America.

The political fund for the COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE IN MEXICO HAS THE FOLLOWING ESSENTIAL ASPECTS:

1. To conduct a great campaign to convince the people that the Mexican revolution has been betrayed by its present leaders, who are irretrievably entangled economically with Yankee imperialism.
2. To utilize the following historical reasoning. It was after the glorious revolutions of the reform and the fight against the empire of Maximilian that it was betrayed and made to fall during the dictatorship of Porfirio (Diaz), and that all of the energies wasted from 1910 to 1940 have been part of the betrayal by a new porfirismo which has been diverted from revolution toward capitalist conservatism and has led the same to Yankee imperialism through the fault of General Avila Camacho.
3. To show during the course of the campaign that things are the same as they were in the time of the porfirismo although even this had an important impact on the part of the advancement of the state, but it is not necessary that this be brought into accord with all necessities and possibilities, taking into account the existing backwardness and misery of the people and comparing them with the luxurious residential neighborhoods of the rich people of Mexico that are just as expensive as those owned by the presidents and ex-presidents.
4. To present the P.R.I. as a corrupt anti-democratic oligarchy in order to discredit P.R.I. as a party of the revolution.
5. To approve the next elections for deputies and governors in order to assure an electoral fraud.
6. To offer in contrast the Cuban revolution, which has made in two years more progress than has been made in Mexico in fifty in creating an authentic revolutionary state.
7. To initiate an intense campaign for the liberty of SEQUIEROS and VALLEJO, presenting the first as a great artist and the second as a great labor leader.
8. To make clear that the revolution has been constantly betrayed in permitting the clergy, by convenience, to forget the postulates of the revolution and, in particular, the Mexican constitution.
9. To intensify its forces among the students and as their personal labor to assist with the diffusion of political and scientific literature which will be sent to Mexico; also by sending students to the terrorist and political schools of Havana.

10. This plan of preparation is able to be completely realized in the space of THREE YEARS. The psychological moment for the fundamental blow is to be at the time closest to the period of the general presidential election.
11. This process of organization of the revolution of the Latin American Continent places upon its leaders in Moscow the necessity of choosing a leader after they found out that neither ROMULO BETANCOURT of VENEZUELA, FIGUERES OF COSTA RICA, HAYA DE LA TORRE of PERU, WERE TO BE DEPOSED OR COULD BE CONVERTED AS UNCONDITIONAL INSTRUMENTS OF MOSCOW.

This, and the urgent necessity of placing into practice this plan, determines the organization and immediacy of the so-called CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICA FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, ECONOMIC EMANCIPATION AND PEACE. It was during the course of this conference at that time that immediate plans were made, directed to the principal leaders informing them that they had to elect a leader of the second continental revolution. In the beginning they encountered strong resistance in the election. Moscow had elected the first hand General LAZARO CARDENAS, who on the part of the people of Mexico and, above all of Latin America has dimensions of might. The general consensus of the conference showed CARDENAS to be a great figure. Parallel to the public designation as a leader, they began a great campaign to discredit President LOPEZ MATEOS of Mexico, ROMULO BETANCOURT of Venezuela, HAYA DE LA TORRE of Peru and the ex-president of Costa Rica, FIGUERAS (campaign was already initiated; see the article of J. Alvarado and SIEMPRE of April 6, 1961) This is the same as Rico, an editor of SIEMPRE in Mexico, wrote in one of his articles BEFORE the conference, as follows:

"Next March, the shade of Cardenas, under whose mantle of greatness Spanish America will be reunited in Mexico to finalize the battle of Cuba".

The fundamental accord of the conference demonstrated by Cardenas, VILMA ESPIN DE CASTRO RUZ, HENIBERTO JARA, and one small body of technicians, were as follows:

1. To make of Mercomun (Mercado Comun) a flag of the people of Latin America.
2. To pursue an anti-Yankee campaign in all of America, holding up the North American errors, principally those which refer to its relations with Latin America.
3. To fight for the solidarity of Cuba and, in cases of emergency, to form in each Latin American state brigades or troops to defend it.
4. To fight for the elevation of commerce of Latin America with the Soviet bloc.
5. To fight for the admission of RED CHINA to the United Nations.

6. To reinforce with its squads which return from the Leninist schools in Havana the directions of party members where these party members may be persecuted and form an underground with them.
7. To promote an authentic solidarity with those party members to the end that they may re-enforce them politically and financially.
8. To follow with attention the happenings in Brazil where great Communist work could be realized if things follow in the usual or actual direction.
9. To study the plan and program of action for America that was drawn up in Havana in October of 1960.
10. To create a new central Latin American council which will convene in May or June of this year, together with the corresponding Constitution of Congress whose center will be Havana or Montevideo

In the general plan of Moscow they were advised to create new figures to exploit the martyrs and above all especially if they come from the young workers and students. They insisted in strongly attacking the clergy as accomplices of imperialism and especially the priests and missionaries of Spain. They advised consistently to save from these attacks certain priests and, above all, the Democratic-Christian movement according to the example previously shown in Cuba, in order to hide in its initial period the true character of the revolutions which they had begun.

II

In the general plan of Moscow they took into consideration the possibility of the loss of Cuba through a strong invasion brought about by the United States. Before this possibility, they were already studying the acceleration of the steps of the General Plan with the object of taking into account certain other bases for the communization of America, but it was pointed out that the fall of Castro would be extraordinarily bloody and that this would be taken as a common essential motive of propaganda to agitate and mobilize all the people of America. In the case that another uprising of pro-Communist revolution in the countries of the Continent was to come about or continue, they were to proceed with the greatest rapidity possible to the following:

1. Destroy all the capitalistic, economic and industrial institutions and its supporters by institutions of the Socialist State, although the precipitation of this eventuality great disaster could be brought about.
2. Destroy the professional army and to create popular militias under the control of the Party.
3. To destroy the churches and the spiritual influence of the Clergy, but not to provoke any reaction among the fanatic masses, and to sustain the Roman clergy by means of a national church which could be converted into an instrument of the revolution.
4. To rapidly implant a Soviet system of schools by which they

counted on those specialists which had been prepared in Moscow, Prague and Havana.

5. To intensify the creation of Communist cells in the labor unions; to provoke strikes and other conflicts of a labor character in order to divide the working class, and to tear down the influence of its leaders.
6. To extend at an opportune moment to all the states of the Continent the terrorist action of the type of Cuba. To this end they are training specialists in Havana under the direction of the Spaniard BAYO and others, who have been recruited in Mexico.

In order to realize this wide plan of subversion, the Communists and fellow-travellers counted on numerous recourses of an economic nature to be furnished by the Soviet Union, China and the satellite countries. The distribution of these funds were to be made by way of Cuba. At the same time the costs for propaganda they had set aside important quantities of money to buy off functionaries of the government, newspapers and magazines. (WE ADVISE THIS READER TO THINK ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF MAKING INVESTIGATIONS WHICH WOULD BE ABLE TO PRODUCE SURPRISING TRUTHS AND GIVE SOME IDEA OF THE RED NET IN AMERICA)

They advise also in this formal plan to introduce their agents into offices of periodicals, radio stations and television centers, to the end that they might be able to give notices at any convenient moment. They were also advised to create red cells in all of the organs of news and radio communications.

Other important advices are the following:

To initiate or start in all of the press cells which would be able to control them in their activities as important means of information. To constantly enlarge a base of operations and to create new cells which could create at any moment the bringing about of large movements of strikers or saboteurs; to lend particular attention to railroad personnel, truck drivers, telephone operators, electricians, stevedores and other industries having to do with food and the necessities of life, which spectacularly could be provoked at any given moment into collapse, which would proceed any general uprising.

They were advised to combine legal work with illegal, in order to impede any action concerning the party should it be paralyzed by any governmental repression.

They recommended movements; that is to say that any great actions should be begun in the provinces rather than in the capitals. They advised this procedure of tactics in consideration that these provinces are the weakest in the state and there anything happening would have much greater resonance. They recommended in the beginning that they should not be simultaneous, referring to these conflicts. They advised that by this means to prepare the masses after any partial actions while, at the same time, these actions would undermine the authority of the government without alarming them sufficiently to bring about any general counter offenses.

Strikes, sabotage and subversion were considered to be the three fundamentals of this pre-insurrection step. They advised at all times to utilize the methods of the old Comintern, tying to them whatever new experiences they might have gained in Cuba. They considered that all the States of Latin America were "soft zones" for this type of actions because of the imperfection of their police facilities and the easiness of subversion.

They insisted upon the necessity of organizing groups of combatants who were able later on to be the embryo of the gorilla movement of the so-called puppet of militias.

ATTENTION!!

For this general offensive the orders are to be received from Moscow to avoid any calculated errors, in reference to the moment and the place, and to avoid any possible premature actions which might place in danger the general plan or to create a state of alarm in the governments and repressive forces.

III

VISIBLE DIRECTIONS OR SCREENING ACTIONS

They are to integrate all the old militant Communists who are burned up and known by all and whose detention would not place in danger any of the activity of the party and which would serve to divert or disconcert the police and to give to the masses the impression that the activities of the party are patterned on the possibilities of the organs of governmental repressions. These screening directions are the following:

ARGENTINA:	Victorio Godavila
CUBA	: Lazaro Pane, Elias Hoca, Carlos R. Rodriguez and Juan Marinello
CHILE	: Elias Lafferte, Cesar Godoy & Antonia Marchan
MEXICO	: Lombardo Toledano and Antonio Garcia
URUGUAY	: Rodney Arizmendi and Enrique Pastorino

To these visible directions have been tied the auxilliary organs of Communism in each state:

League for World Peace; Free Students; Free Women; Popular Israelite League; North American Progressive Party; Democratic Republican Spanish Club; Organizations for the Help of the Cuban Revolution; Committee for Political Freedom; Institute of Cultural Relations; League of Human Rights, Popular Themes, etc.

REAL DIRECTIONS

Moscow, because of its agents who are able to come and go, utilizing, in many cases, the diplomatic visa and working with impunity in the embassies of Russia, Poland and Czechlovakia principally, and the embassies of Mexico and Cuba, etc., are today the central directors in this conspiracy against Latin America. Cuban Ambassador KUVRIATSEV is helped by the Spaniards HARMINIO ALMENDROS AND

and JOSE LUIS GALVAN, and by the uiseian specialist in religious questions, NICOLAS PEREGRIN, and behind the scenes by the GUEVARA and RAUL CASTRO. In Mexico the collaborators are unknown altho we suspect that, among others, may be encountered the Spanish writer LUIS SABATER, CHICAGO PAPAGU and certain Communists apparently separated from the Party.

TRANSMISSIONS AND TIES

apart from the above mentioned diplomatic ties, there exists a red network which every day is being perfected and which extends more and more; from Mexico to Argentina there functions a red net of clandestine radios. Especially in South America there exists various radio stations which are linked with Cuba and Central America. They utilize codes which the public radios in Cuba receive and transmit to the Continent. Also, they utilize a system of codes on commercial radios which contain important messages and texts of commercial announcements. The passage of agents over all of Mexico and Central America is very intense and they utilize not only the ordinary means of transportation but also very small and rapid boats which go between Cuba and Yucatan and Guatemala. In Cuba there exists a school of agents and contacts and a place where are prepared false passports and documents which are required, and this is directed by a Russian specialist. They are preparing distribution of falsified money of various Latin American countries which will be placed in circulation at any determined moment in order to provoke disasters in circulation and to alarm the public. The same agents are those who have penetrated in all the states of the Continent with literature, arms, etc. By way of Mexico from Cuba, these are to be utilized at once in advance of the penetration by Communist agents in the United States to the ends of propaganda and espionage and whose contacts are the centers of the Soviet espionage in North America.

CONCLUSION

It is evident that a great Communist conspiracy is on the march in America. The CASTRO-CUBA formula is in full process of organization and application.

Not one single nation or territory of America, from Canada to Tierra del Fuego, is free from this infiltration. In all the states there function committees and organized groups of action. Not only in the independent republics but also in the Guianas, Trinidad, Martinique, etc. And this vast conspiracy is directed by brains of the first order from Moscow, by fanatic idealists who have an experience of more than 40 years of fights and revolutionary successes; who are able to proceed with practically unlimited finances, and behind whom is the greatest economical power of the USSR, with its immense resources, its prestige and its triumphs of every class. From the politicians who have extended Communism over half the world in the last 15 years (think if you will as to what was the USSR at the end of the war in 1945 and what it is now 15 years afterwards) and the admiration which has elevated them through their triumphs with their Sputnick and has put

them first in space with their astronaut. The COMMUNIST DANGER is not simply a phrase for political propaganda, IT IS A REALITY. Actually there is on the march today a GRAND CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. There exists a real danger that in America there could be brought about a series of fantastic revolutions and civil wars which could ruin it for many years, and which could elevate ideological, economic, colonialism of Soviet Russia and Red China.

BE ON THE ALERT, AMERICANS!

- - - - -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 7/13/61

Transmit the following in

REC 95

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE5/12/04
CLASSIFIED BY ANIS/AG/61160261AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16 5/12/2029

Re WFOairtel letterhead memo dated 7/10/61.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to the
New York Office one copy of a letterhead memo dated and captioned
as above.The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead
memo is [REDACTED] (S) b1The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Secret"
due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S) In the event this
information is downgraded, it should receive the classification
"Confidential" b1[REDACTED] because the (S)
information reported could reasonably result in the identification
of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise
his future effectiveness. b13- Bureau (Enc. 9)
1- New York (109-12) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)2- WFO
(1- [REDACTED] (S))JES:jas
(6)

AIRTEL

Copy to: CIA/State [REDACTED]
ONI/CIA/G-2
by routing slip for info.

Date 7/12/61 by [REDACTED] 109-12-210-3175

REC- 95

EX- 105

12 JUL 14 1961

NAT. INF. SEC.

C.C. - WICK

~~SECRET~~Approved: M. Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JUL 19 1961 Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: JUL 13 1961

WC/WOF FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/4/98 BY SP/BLA/AMC

Polit. C/ MIAMI
#229,861 Coda

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Miami.

In view of the highly confidential nature of the information contained in this memorandum, it is recommended that the Bureau disseminate it only on a "need to know basis". [REDACTED] specifically stated that he would have no objection to this information being furnished to appropriate intelligence agencies of the Pentagon or to CIA.

This communication is being classified "Confidential" as it contains information relating to a foreign diplomatic official, namely [REDACTED], Havana, Cuba.

[REDACTED] was advised by SA [REDACTED] concerning our jurisdiction in the investigation of violations of the Neutrality Act and Registration Act, which might well be encompassed in the event any portion of his plan was put into effect. [REDACTED] stated that he had absolutely no intention whatsoever of taking any of this action unless he could do so with United States sanction and approval.

7/17/61 Re Anti Fidel Castro Activities
It is to be noted that [REDACTED] appears to be a mature, level-headed intelligent individual. He is very pro-United States and greatly admires the Bureau.

Let - State Re Anti F. del Castro Activities

Also enclosed for the Bureau are six of the anti Castro posters described by [REDACTED] in enclosed memorandum.

- 1-CIA
- 1-ARMY
- 1-Navy
- 1-AIR FORCE
- 1-INS
- 1-FAA
- 1-Customs
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 15) (RM)
(1 - 97-3465) (Cuban Veterans Assn.)
- 3 - Miami
- (1 - 97-198) (Cuban Veterans Assn.)

UHN:br GED:mgw

65 AUG 1961
227 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-16

REC-36

109-12-210

17 JUL 17 1961

INT S
att
b7c

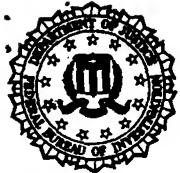
RECEIVED
109-12-210
3176
COPY FILED IN
NATL. SEC. 3176
b7c

MM 105-3902

It is believed that the Bureau may desire to furnish copies of this poster to agencies receiving copies of the letterhead memorandum.

The Miami Office will maintain close contact with [REDACTED] and report any further developments pertinent to this matter.

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

105-3902

Miami, Florida

JUL 13 1961

DECLASSIFIED BY

Sp6B/A/TMR

ON *12/4/85*

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

#209,861

On July 10, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] voluntarily came to the Miami Office and advised that he had a plan which he desired to submit to the United States Government.

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Previous investigation has disclosed that [REDACTED] is a Cuban citizen, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This association was recently reorganized, having formerly been known as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which has its headquarters in office space made available to them by Post #286 of the American Legion, Room 1101, Congress Building, Miami 32, Florida, telephone FRanklin 9-9734. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] has advised that there are approximately 500 members of [REDACTED] in Miami.

[REDACTED] was also a former member of [REDACTED] the Frente Revolucionario Democratico (FRD), which is an anti-Fidel Castro organization of Cuban exiles in the United States. The FRD was represented on the Revolutionary Council which sponsored the April 17, 1961 unsuccessful liberation attempt against the Castro regime.

I. PLAN NO. 1

A. Purpose

[REDACTED] stated that this plan is to assassinate Fidel Castro, Premier of Cuba. This plan is based upon the premise that Fidel Castro is the only man who can successfully keep the Cubans inside of Cuba united.

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XEROX
MAY 3 1961

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105-12-210-3176
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

B. Underground Organization

[REDACTED] stated that he was one of the organizers in Cuba of a small underground organization formerly known as [REDACTED] which came into being shortly after Fidel Castro took over the Cuban Government. This organization is now unnamed and consists 80% of former military men; 20% professional men, and people from various other walks of life. This group totals approximately 1,200. b7C D

[REDACTED] has maintained contact with this group through an Italian diplomat in Cuba. b7C D

C. [REDACTED] Contact with Underground

[REDACTED] identified his contact with this underground organization as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is married to a distant relative of [REDACTED]. He has been in Cuba many years and speaks perfect Spanish. He was opposed to the Batista regime and he is opposed to the Castro regime. b7C D

When [REDACTED] first began working against Fidel Castro, [REDACTED] began cooperating with him by assisting many anti-communist Cubans to gain refuge in various foreign embassies in Havana. [REDACTED] credits [REDACTED] with saving many lives. [REDACTED] Cuban wife has many relatives and some of these now live in Miami. Frequent trips are made between Miami and Havana by members of [REDACTED] who frequently serve as [REDACTED] has utilized these relatives, as well as other staff members of [REDACTED] who frequently bring diplomatic mail to Miami from Havana, in communicating with his underground organization via [REDACTED]. He said that [REDACTED] is in close contact with the underground in Havana. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] made a trip himself several days ago to Miami. [REDACTED] brought up-to-date information concerning recent activities and a plan which will be set forth below. b7C D

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Re: CUBAN SITUATION

D. Proof of Ability

About four days previously (on or about [REDACTED]) a car was blown up and two militia men killed and three wounded. This occurred at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that his underground group was responsible for this explosion. Dynamite, which had been placed in the automobile, was detonated by remote control from a unit located in the home of [REDACTED]. His house is situated in [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] near the [REDACTED] headquarters. A look-out had been set up in [REDACTED] and appropriate information was immediately transmitted to [REDACTED] residence as a signal for the detonation.

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E. Preliminary Doublecheck Test

[REDACTED] said that he told [REDACTED] that in order to obtain further proof of his group's ability to execute the major plan that the following tests be performed two or three days after [REDACTED] notifies [REDACTED] of the time and place.

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1) Sabotage of the Fin de Siglo Department Store in Havana. This store was second in size to the El Encanto Department Store which was destroyed by sabotage several months ago.

2) Assassination of Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Communist Party leader who is one of Castro's closest advisors.

F. Major Plan

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that surveillance and observation by the underground has established that Fidel Castro frequently visits the following locations:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

1) Carmelo Restaurant located on Calzada Street, Havana

2) Potin Restaurant located on Linea Street, Havana

3) The residence of [REDACTED] and confidant to Fidel Castro who lives on [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]

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Look-out posts have been established in buildings situated near each of the above three locations.

The underground has three automobiles and 1200 lbs. of dynamite for each car. When Fidel visits any of the three above-mentioned places, the three automobiles will be driven to a spot immediately adjacent to each of the three buildings. After the occupants of the car have discreetly departed, the dynamite in each of the three cars will be detonated simultaneously.

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[REDACTED] said that the explosion from this quantity of dynamite would blow up each of these three buildings and would undoubtedly immediately kill or mortally wound Castro. The dynamite in the three cars will be detonated by remote control.

G. Auxiliary Precaution

[REDACTED] identified (First Name Unknown). [REDACTED] now an officer in [REDACTED], as being a member of his underground organization. [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] and a former [REDACTED].

He is a close friend of [REDACTED], former Cuban

[REDACTED], now reportedly living in exile in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] is in a position to "finish off" Fidel Castro if he is still alive after the explosion. He said that arrangements will be made to have [REDACTED] located near the restaurant

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Re: CUBAN SITUATION

or house entered by Castro prior to the explosion. He anticipated that [REDACTED] would have no difficulty in administering the "coup de grace" in the confusion immediately following the explosion. b7C

H. Head of Intelligence in Cuba
For [REDACTED] Underground Group

Collier
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[REDACTED] stated that he possesses a building located at [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] presently resides. [REDACTED] by profession, also resides in this building. b7C
D
He is [REDACTED]. He is [REDACTED] for this underground unit and is in close contact with [REDACTED] through [REDACTED].

I. Propaganda and Communications Potential

Collier
[REDACTED] said that he has confided in [REDACTED] concerning his plan. [REDACTED] is the [REDACTED] in Havana which has been closed for a long time by the Castro regime. [REDACTED] has agreed to place this [REDACTED] at the disposal of [REDACTED] and his organization.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] are available and can be alerted to take over and put in operational [REDACTED] on short notice. They already have a key to [REDACTED] in their possession. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] can be coordinated with the above-described assassination plans in order to create panic among the leaders of the Castro regime, to encourage his followers to desert and to inspire the good Cubans to take action against the Castro regime. [REDACTED] stated that knowledge of this plan is limited to [REDACTED] and himself. [REDACTED] now resides in [REDACTED] as a Cuban exile. b7C
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

II. PLAN NO. 2

[REDACTED] exhibited an anti-Fidel Castro poster prepared by the Cuban Veterans Association. This poster consisted of a skull wearing a Red Army cap with a red star in the center. The skull is crunching with its teeth a map shaped as and labeled "Cuba". Above the skull are the words, "It is closer than you think". Beneath the skull is the warning "Danger! Only 90 Miles From U.S.".

[REDACTED] stated that he has a plan to drop one million miniature copies, with words in Spanish, of this poster over Cuba on July 26, 1961. Also included on the poster will be additional words in Spanish directing the Cuban people to rise up against their communist tyrants.

[REDACTED] stated that he has consulted [REDACTED] of the Cuban Air Force under Castro who [REDACTED] after denouncing Castro's government as a communist regime. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] has offered to pilot the plane which will drop these leaflets. [REDACTED] recommended a B-25, such as he used in a leaflet dropping raid over Havana in October, 1959.

It is to be noted that Castro is the founder of the July 26 Revolutionary Movement and it is anticipated that July 26, 1961 will be a day of great celebration throughout Cuba. [REDACTED] felt that a leaflet dropping expedition over Cuba on that day would have profound results.

III. OFFER OF COOPERATION BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that under no circumstances would he attempt either Plan No. 1 or Plan No. 2, above described, unless he could do so with the sanction and approval of the United States Government. He said that he does not desire to violate any laws of the United States and does not want to interfere with or obstruct any other

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

plans which the United States might be formulating against the communist regime of Fidel Castro.

[redacted] also stated that he fully realizes that the assassination of Fidel Castro would undoubtedly trigger widespread executions, terrorism and other forms of reprisals against all individuals suspected of being anti-communist or anti-Fidel Castro in Cuba. [redacted] said that under no circumstances would he take the responsibility of putting into effect this plan unless it could be coordinated with other plans which would minimize the effectiveness of any reprisals attempted by the Castro regime.

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[redacted] expressed confidence in the ability of his underground organization to successfully carry out Plan No. 1 and the ability of the Cuban Veterans Association to carry out Plan No. 2, each upon condition of United States sanction or approval.

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[redacted] stated that his organization in Cuba has all the necessary equipment, however, in order to carry out other plans and operations, his organization is in need of C-3 or C-4 plastic explosives. He said that arrangements can be made to transport this material to Cuba via the diplomatic pouch of the Italian Embassy.

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[redacted] said that he would like to establish direct contact with any agency of the United States Government which would be interested in discussing Plan No. 1 and Plan No. 2, above. He stated that, in his opinion, it is urgent for the United States to take some form of action immediately in order to bring an end to the Castro regime. He said that neither he nor any of his men have any political aspirations whatsoever. It is their desire to restore a free and democratic government to Cuba.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

IV. REQUEST FOR SECRECY

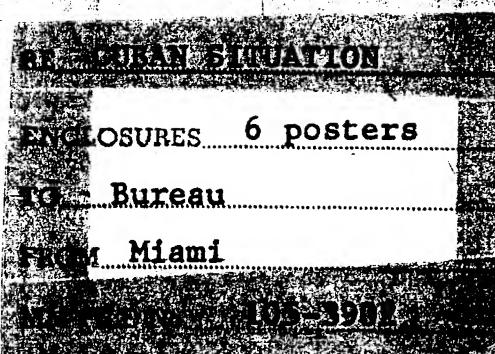
[redacted] stated that he had complete faith in the United States Government and was furnishing this information in complete confidence that the security of individuals mentioned therein be completely protected. He pointed out that [redacted] would be greatly embarrassed and that his life, as well as the lives of other individuals mentioned above, would be seriously jeopardized if any of this information came to the attention of any unauthorized individuals outside the United States Government. He requested that every effort be made to safeguard the security of these persons.

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This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 8* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS
envelope ~~HEREON~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/85 BY SP6 CL/tme
11329, 821



109-12-210-3176

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1) (b)(7)(A)
 (b)(2) (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(3) (b)(7)(C)

 (b)(7)(D)

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Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
 Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Anti Fidel Castro poster too large
to duplicate

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
109-1HQ-12-210-3176, enclosure

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X No Duplication Fee X
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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 (k)(7)

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 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

179-14-12-210 - search slip dated 7/24/1961

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SAC, WFO (105-42515)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/04 BY [redacted]

IS - CUBA
POLITICAL MATTERS -

Reb uairtel 6/15/61 and WFO airtel in reply 6/20/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Foreign Political Matters - Cuba". This memorandum amounts to a verbatim transcription of an article written for publication by [redacted] of the Bureau of National Affairs, Incorporated, 1231 24th Street, N. W., a news gathering organization formerly affiliated with the Weekly News magazine "U. S. News and World Report". [redacted] has not yet published this item and furnished a copy of it to SA [redacted] on 6/21/61 advising that he is not sure that he will eventually publish it. He advised that the memorandum results from interviews he personally had with [redacted] in Washington prior to [redacted] departure for New York City on June 14, 1961.

[redacted] declined to reveal how he knew that [redacted] had come to Washington and he said that he had no details as to how [redacted] had left Cuba and entered the U. S. [redacted] said that in the U. S., [redacted] hoped to arrange for financial and other forms of support for the Anti-Castro and Anti-Communist Student Group in Cuba to which [redacted] belongs. [redacted] said that he gathered from his conversation with [redacted] that the Cuba student group to which [redacted] belongs has some sort of an auxiliary organization in the Miami, Florida area. [redacted] was also under the impression that [redacted] was discouraged at the luke warm reception he had encountered during his stay in Washington, and that [redacted] probably went to New York with the intention of contacting Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in an effort to tie in support for his student resistance movement in Cuba somehow with the Tractors for Freedom Committee of which Mrs. ROOSEVELT is a prominent member.

RUC
2-Bureau (Enc-9)
1-Miami (Info) (Enc-1) (RM)
2-WFO
(1-197-1017)

HPW:res
(5)

62 JUL 19 1961

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
162 JUL 19 1961

/ENCLOSURE

WFO 105-42515

The Bureau will note that in his write up, [REDACTED] has not revealed the identity of the subject and has designated the subject by the pseudonym [REDACTED] explained that he wished to protect the subject's relatives in Cuba from possible reprisals by the Castro Regime, and WFO is continuing the same protection for the same reason.

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 11, 1961

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/04 BY 60290/ALB/PC/BS/SP**

**FOREIGN POLICY
INTERNAL**

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 21, 1961, [REDACTED], a Washington, D. C. journalist, furnished the following report which he had prepared for publication based on interviews he had conducted in Washington, D. C., in early June, 1961:

b7c

"Numerous small movements of resistance against the communists continue in Cuba, but it has become 'a hell of a job' the young man told me in well turned English. He had escaped from Cuba clandestinely six days earlier. Leaving this way is still possible and is much faster than by way of diplomatic escort. The island has a long shoreline. Fidel Castro has not yet mobilized enough people to maintain a constant watch at every beach or inlet.

"The young man - I will call him [redacted] - had two primary reasons for coming to the Capital. First, he sought to save the lives of [redacted], age [redacted], and nearly 100 other University of Havana students who took to the mountains about April 1, 1961, and there waited in vain for 21 days for help from friends they felt certain they had in the United States. Now they are less sure. During that period they received aid from the peasants. Castro cannot fully manage these independent farmers back in the hills who are quick to notice they are worse off now than they were under the preceding and less oppressive dictator Batista even though they now ostensibly 'own' their island.

57C

"The students, including, some of the above 100, had a functioning anti-communist organization. According to [redacted] it was the best known in Cuba. (It is well known among some of the refugees with whom I have talked). Each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday regularly at 9:00 p. m., the Student Directorate went on the air by secret short wave radio against Castro. All the students except [redacted] used pseudonyms. Using his own name, young [redacted] became a leading symbolic as well as actual leader of active resistance, [redacted] told me.

b7c

109-12-210-

ENCLOSURE

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

"Late in March, the Directorate calculated the well advertised invasion was nearly due. Strangely, however, they were unable to make proper contacts so they might be of assistance when the invasion came. Whose fault was this? Here was an established underground that had survived nearly intact for more than a year despite the growing intensity of the hunt for them led by Czechoslovaks imported to run the S2 political police and by the 'ciudadanos chivicos' - vigilance committee men of the Revolution - also known as 'chivates', informers or stool pigeons.

"Why did not the intelligence arm of the invaders make contact with the Directorate? This question [redacted] asked me somewhat reproachfully.

b7C

"On April 17 came the invasion. For three more days the students stayed in the mountains that were well known to Castro. Then they realized the enormity of the fiasco perpetrated by whoever was responsible for the attacks being permitted without adequate air cover. The students, morale hurt, scattered. Only [redacted] and a few others managed to escape. [redacted] was captured in the foot hills. He now awaits an unknown fate in Puerto Benito Prison.

b7C

"When [redacted] heard that Castro wanted to ransom prisoners for tractors, he and his fellow student leaders thought this might provide a chance for exchange of [redacted]. So, on the Sunday night before the Tractor Exchange Committee flew to Castro's propaganda party, a committee was asked to try to get [redacted] name on the list of those to be ransomed. They and few others knew if they tried.

b7C

"The second purpose of [redacted] trip was to try to convince someone in high authority of the importance of the student movement in South America. A few people came to question him in his hotel room but I inferred from [redacted] somewhat disengaged air when he left Washington that most everyone in high office had been 'too busy' to talk to a leader of the anti-communist student underground.

b7C

"In South America, [redacted] told me, students play a role in government. They are the elite, so many of their countrymen being poor and ill taught. The students enjoy respect for idealism, seriousness, and selflessness in their way.

b7C

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

[redacted] was once a defender of Castro, considering him a reformist. [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted], age [redacted], and an architectural student who today is in prison on the Isle of Pines, recognised too late that Castro was the betrayer of his country to the Moscow - Peking axis. [redacted] had been one of the founders of the 'Combat' against Batista, [redacted] said, adding: 'we all fought to get rid of Batista, but not for Russian interests.'

b7C

"I asked [redacted] if he would return to Cuba. He said 'yes' explaining that he had left Cuba for a time in 1960 but had returned in mid January, 1961, to join [redacted] and the other students who had returned.

b7C

"'Too many people were leaving' he said soberly. 'There was no symbol of resistance, no leader in Cuba. We had to go back and fight. We are willing to give our lives for this'."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-~~3112~~
CHANGED TO
105-167242-~~0~~

FEB 10 1965

Mr. J. E.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/04 BY 60240/AMC/PCE/AG/aj

1

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion. Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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 (b)(7)(E)
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(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
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 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

105-3902

Miami, Florida

July 11, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/12/07 BY 62292 AUG/DP/A6/11

CUBAN SITUATION

Previously, on May 26, 1961, a confidential source advised the Savannah Office of the FBI that he had been approached by [REDACTED] to assist in flying a PBY airplane belonging to [REDACTED] to a destination outside the United States. The source explained that both he and [REDACTED] would be willing to assist in this matter but they did not want to violate any laws of the United States and wanted it to be with the knowledge of the Government.

b7C
b7D

On June 14, 1961, [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is [REDACTED] who participated in the April 17, 1961, liberation attempt against the FIDEL CASTRO regime in Cuba, advised he had never heard of [REDACTED] and possessed no information concerning any project involving PBY airplanes.

b2
b7C
b7D

On June 12, 1961, [REDACTED], a representative of a governmental agency which engages in intelligence investigations, was contacted concerning this matter and on June 19, 1961, he advised that his agency possessed no information whatsoever relating to this matter.

b2
b7D

On July 7, 1961, [REDACTED], who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was associated with the Revolutionary Council which promoted the April 17 liberation attempt against the CASTRO regime, advised that

b2
b7D

(1)

ENCLOSURE

100-10-011-2179

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

he had never heard of [REDACTED] and possessed no information concerning any plan to fly PBY's from the United States.

b7c

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

SECRET

F B I

REG-18

Date: 7/12/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. French
 Mr. Evans
 Mr. Malone
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Ingram
 Miss Gandy

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

5/12/61
 CLASSIFIED BY NL/AS/PL/6267 AGS
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16 5/12/2029

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS - CUBA
 (OO:WFO)

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memo setting forth info furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Extra copies are furnished as this pertains to Latin American affairs.

WFO indices are negative re [REDACTED]
 and [REDACTED]

The memo is classified "Confidential"

[REDACTED] an informant of (S)
 continuing value which tends to reveal his identity and
 compromise his future effectiveness.

C. *AM* ENCLOSURE 9

③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
 1 - WFO

DDR:bj1
 (4)

Copy to: CIA/State/ [REDACTED]
 ONI/OSI/G-2
 by routing slip for info.
 Date 7/12/61 by John

C. C. Wick

SECRETApproved: M. W. Johnson Sent: _____ M Per: _____

82.1111 21 1961

Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

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 (b)(9)

(d)(5)
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109-142-210-3180, enclosure

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SECRET



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
The American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Date: July 13, 1961
To: Director, FBI
From: Legat, Rome (105-573)
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

X Information set forth in the attached memorandum
was made available [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] on 6/23/61. (S) b1
classified the information SECRET [REDACTED] (S)

Any additional information made available by
Rome sources concerning this and related matters will be
promptly furnished Bureau and interested offices.

RUC

2 - Bureau (Enclosures-5)
1 - Madrid (Enclosure-1) (sent direct)
1 - Rome

MG:vw
(4)

5/24/61
CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] 105-573
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 16 5/12/2029

ACB/RC
REQ. REC'D. 7/24/61
DATE REC'D. 7/24/61
HOW FWD. [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

EX-100

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REG 8

109-12-210-3181

11 JUL 1961

5 ENCLOSURE
63 JUL 24 1961
SECRET
NAT. INT'L SEC.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)

 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)**Section 552a** (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-140-12-210-3181, enclosure

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 X No Duplication Fee X
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XXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 7/14/61

FROM *Legat*, MEXICO CITY (109-70)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA 5/11/64

CLASSIFIED BY ALS/AGC/160267
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 5/17/2029

ENCLOSURES

There are enclosed herewith seven (7) copies of the report of SA [REDACTED], dated and captioned as above at Mexico, D. F., together with seven (7) copies of a letterhead memorandum evaluating the source utilized therein.

57C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6/8/61 at
Mexico, D. F.

57C

ADMINISTRATIVE

No dissemination is being made to [redacted] American b1
Embassy, Mexico, D. F., inasmuch as no local interest is
manifested herein.

It should be noted that [redacted] left the ship at Veracruz, Mexico, after departing from Havana, Cuba. She furnished the information to a representative of the Legal Attaché at the U. S. Consulate in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. She stated that in Mexico City she could be reached at [redacted], where she would be staying with relatives for approximately six months before returning to New York City.

b2
b7D

SOURCE

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed, and a "T" symbol was utilized only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

4 - Bureau (Encls.
- (2 - New York)
1 - Mexico City
JTG:1j
(5)

200 54 10 02 REC-11
52-10000 X-116 651A
Copy to: CIA 'State/
ONI/TCI/G-2
by routing slip for info.
Date 7/2/66 by John
rec'd at 200's end to
New York (info) by John
Perry

12 JUL 20 1961

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

MC 109-70

Identity of Source

[REDACTED]: [REDACTED]

File Number Where Located

Instant report

b2
b7D

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed report has been classified "Confidential," in order to protect the identity of a source of the Legal Attaché, Mexico City.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE:

AT MEXICO, D. F.:

Will continue to follow and report on Cuban activities in Mexico.

COPIES

Two copies of the enclosed report and letterhead memorandum, as well as instant letter, are being forwarded for the information of the New York Office, inasmuch as [REDACTED] resides permanently within its jurisdiction.

b2
b7D

139/32 -

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MEXICO, D. F.	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 7/14/61	Investigative Period 6/19-7/10/61
TITLE OF CASE <i>116</i> FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA		Report made by [redacted]	Typed By: ij
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA	b7C

Synopsis:

On 5/29/61, the Spanish ship "Guadalupe" left New York City bound for Havana, Cuba, Veracruz, Mexico, and Spain. 249 Cuban nationals boarded ship at New York City being deported from U. S. to Cuba. They were violently anti-American and disagreeable, and on one occasion tore an American flag attached to a child's toy. [redacted] stated that included among the crates and boxes of the personal effects of the Cubans were pistols, rifles and machine guns, as well as ammunition. The deportees were also taking with them \$20,000 U. S. to aid the CASTRO Government.

b2
b7D

- P -

DECLASSIFIED BY *109-12-210-AUG-68*
ON *5/12/04*

Approved <i>J. J. D.</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: <i>7 - Bureau (109-12-210) (2 - New York) 1 - Mexico City (109-70)</i> <i>Dep. serv. div. B 31873 Copies</i>		<i>109-12-210-3183</i>	REC-2	
		<i>12 JUL 20 1961</i>	<i>EX-116</i>	

NAT. PRIM. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington 25, D. C.

July 14, 1961

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 1025 AM 2001 BY SP5~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On June 19, 1961, [redacted] furnished the following information:

b2
b7D

[redacted] identified herself as an American citizen, who b2 was born in Mexico and had visited friends and relatives in b7D Mexico.

On May 29, 1961, [redacted] advised she sailed from New York City aboard the Spanish liner, "Guadalupe," which was bound for Havana, Cuba, Veracruz, Mexico and subsequently to Spain. Boarding this ship at New York City's Pier #50, were 249 Cuban nationals being deported from the United States to Cuba.

b2
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[redacted] said that the Cubans voiced violent anti-American feelings, and they were generally disagreeable. On one occasion, a group of them tore to shreds an American flag attached to a child's toy. They paraded around the ship with rosary beads draped around their necks, but in place of a crucifix, metal-like productions of a hammer and sickle were appended to the rosaries.

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[redacted] who speaks Spanish, became somewhat familiar with some of the Cuban passengers, and she discovered that included in the crates and boxes of the personal effects were pistols, machine guns and rifles, as well as ammunition.

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[redacted] was told that \$20,000.00 in American currency was also being transferred by the deportees to Cuba to aid the CASTRO Government.

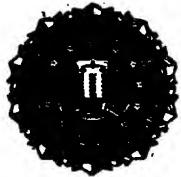
b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

█████ advised that a large number of American automobiles
were also being exported to Cuba as personal property of the
passengers.

b2
b7D



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington 25, D. C.

July 14, 1961

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Contact with source [redacted], referred to in referenced memorandum, has been insufficient to determine the reliability of the information furnished by the source.

b2
b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 7/18/61

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (109-112)

5/17/61
CLASSIFIED BY ALIS/AG/clipbox DERIVED
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 5/17/2019
Pg 2 R-2 per OSA ltr dated 5/17/61

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

RENYairtel, 7/8/61, captioned [REDACTED]
IS - R".

b7C

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

[REDACTED], mentioned herein, is [REDACTED] who was interviewed on 7/7/61, by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and again on 7/11/61, by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] with regard to his background in Cuban activities.

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Referenced airtel furnished the Bureau with the results of the interview conducted on 7/7/61, with indicates [REDACTED] while a member of the crew of the "SS Argentina", which arrived in Leningrad, Russia on 6/19/61, was approached by Soviets who requested certain information from him and indicated an interest in [REDACTED] working for them.

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In both interviews, mentioned above, [REDACTED] furnished considerable information regarding his background which included employment by the FIDEL CASTRO revolutionary forces for a five month period in 1958, in Cuba.

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D

The purpose of the enclosed memorandum is to furnish for the information of the Bureau the information furnished by [REDACTED] regarding his association in Cuba.

b7C
D

2 Bureau (109-12-210) (Enclosure 9) (RM)
1-New York (105-49543)
1-New York (109-112)

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-384

JMD:vam
(4)

EX-116

JUL 20 1961

Copy to: CIA/State /
OMI/OSI/G-2
by routing slip for info.
Date [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

AGENCY REC-15
REC'D: 109-12-210
FORW: 109-12-210
INFO FORW: 109-12-210

SEC. NAT. [REDACTED]

b7C

SECRET

55 JUL 31 1961

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-100119
UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-100119

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 109-112

Current investigation being conducted in the NYO regarding the alleged Soviet recruitment approach and necessary background information is being conducted and reported in NY file [REDACTED] captioned, " [REDACTED] ; IS - R".

b7c

b1
b3

(S)

On 7/11/61, [REDACTED] also advised he was interested in contacting the local office of Naval Intelligence regarding procedures of security clearance and explained that in late 1960, he had been employed by [REDACTED], [REDACTED], which was handling contracts for the US Navy.

b7c

The enclosed memorandum is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information denoting an interest in a foreign official government disclosure of which might be prejudicial to the best interest of the US.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York

July 18, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY [Signature] (A&D)
ON 5/17/04

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

On July 7 and July 11, 1961, [REDACTED], who is in a position to furnish certain information regarding the Fidel Castro lead Cuban Revolution, advised the following:

b2
b7D

[REDACTED] advised that in early 1958, while residing in Miami, Florida he became acquainted with [REDACTED] (Phonetic), [REDACTED] at the Mercy Hospital, Miami, Florida and through this association became very interested in the Cuban situation which at that time was very prevalent in the local newspapers. He advised he politically favored the overthrow of the Batista regime, and through his association with the above-mentioned doctor became interested in going to Cuba, to assist the Castro forces. [REDACTED] said he was motivated by the fact that he was at that time having marital difficulties and had accrued considerable financial debts and responsibilities because of a physical handicap of his son which required considerable hospitalization and medical care. [REDACTED] indicated that he felt if he made the right connections in Cuba, possibly he would be in a position to obtain monetary reward for any assistance he might render to the rebel forces. He advised that he traveled to Cuba via air in late April or May, 1958, where he subsequently made contact with [REDACTED] at the Casa Grande Hotel in Santiago, who in turn introduced him to [REDACTED] and several other minor figures in the Castro regime.

b2
b7C
D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3184

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

An arrangement was made whereby [REDACTED] was to petition the Batista Government for a mining lease which was located in the area of the mountains where the Castro forces were at that time hiding. The purpose of obtaining this lease was to give him [REDACTED] freedom of travel between the mountains and Santiago. After he obtained the above-mentioned lease he proceeded to make many trips to Santiago where he obtained large quantities of food which he transported to the Castro forces which were at that time stationed in the hills. [REDACTED] indicated that he was involved in the above-mentioned operation for approximately a five month period and during this time he received approximately \$1,800.00 as payment for his services. He said that during this time he had no occasion to meet anyone who is presently in a high position in the Castro Government, however, subsequent to the above five month period and specifically in April, 1960, after the Batista forces had fallen and the Castro Government was in power he returned from the United States to Havana, Cuba where he met and became acquainted with Raul Castro. He said that during this visit he assisted Raul Castro by taking a group of Latin American newspapermen in a chartered airplane to various sections of Cuba, where the alleged bombings and havoc caused by the Batista forces had caused hardship for Cuban peasants.

b2
b7D

He advised that he received no monetary reward for this activity and after approximately eight days he returned to the United States. He said he again returned to Cuba for a brief time in late spring of 1960 and the purpose of this trip was to see if he could make some connections with the Castro Government whereby he would obtain employment as a reward for his services and his assistance during the early days of the revolution. He

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

advised that he was not able to contact Castro at this time but did contact an individual, name unrecalled, who was in charge of the Agrarian Reform Program, however, he was unable to obtain any employment which he felt would justify staying in Cuba. He also advised that during the ~~preceding trip to Cuba~~, when he was in contact with Raul Castro in one specific instance, Raul Castro had suggested possible employment with a news agency which was being formed at that time but this was mentioned in a general way and he displayed no interest in this type of possible employment.

[redacted] further advised that to date he has made no additional trips to Cuba, and that the only contact with Cuban officials he has had since that time, with the exception of a short conversation with some of the members of Castro's party during his visit to the United Nations (UN) in September, 1960, was a contact in May, 1961, with an unidentified official with the Cuban UN Delegation in New York City. He said that this contact was made in the nature of an inquiry regarding his possible return to Cuba.

[redacted] said that he was directed by the Cuban official to make his inquiry at the Czech Embassy in Washington, D.C. since after the break of diplomatic relations with the United States the Cuban Government was dealing through the Czechoslovak Embassy. He advised that he subsequently went to the Czech Embassy in Washington, D.C., stated that he was interested in possibly returning to Cuba and was directed at this time to the Cuban Consul in Montreal, Canada. He said that he traveled to Montreal, Canada a short time later and presented the same proposition as stated above to an unidentified Cuban official at the above establishment. He was instructed at this time that if he was interested in returning to Cuba necessary arrangements could possibly be made through the Consul in Mexico City. [redacted] further pointed out that he was advised at this time that in the past people had been able to return to Cuba via a cargo air flight from Montreal, Canada, however, immigration officials had become aware of this avenue of travel and as a result it was no longer feasible to use this method of transportation.

b2
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

[redacted] advised since the above contact he has had no further transactions with Cuban officials. He also advised that his passport, which he had left with the Cuban Consulate in Montreal, was mailed back to him several months ago.

b7
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
July 18, 1961

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Cuba

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum,
dated and captioned as above.

[redacted] has furnished insufficient information
to determine his reliability.

b2
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

109-12-210-3184

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ 2/32

MM 105-1747

For the information of the Bureau, investigation of [REDACTED] has been completed. It is (S) believed that he is anti-communist and anti-FIDEL CASTRO. He apparently plans to remain in the U. S. Since the names of his business partners have been discreetly ascertained,

FLA

[REDACTED] (S) they are extremely anti-CASTRO and had all of their property confiscated by him.

|| A letter will be submitted in the near future reporting complete background, credit and criminal data concerning [REDACTED] (S)

b1

b1

u.s.

(S)

b1

-2-

~~SECRET~~ 2/32
~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MM 105-1747

Miami, Florida

JUL 18 1961

5/12/04
CLASSIFIED BY NIS/Adel/box 167AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25Y 1 5/12/2029

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[redacted], who until [redacted], was well acquainted with numerous members of the CASTRO Government and with some of the cabinet members, but with whom insufficient contact has been had in order to establish his reliability, furnished the following information on June 7, 1961:

b2
b7D

[redacted], whose nickname is [redacted] was previously reported as having resigned his position as [redacted]

CUBA

[redacted] stated that this individual is a very good friend of [redacted] and since [redacted] has been extremely upset by the treatment given him by the Russians and the FIDEL CASTRO Government, he may have considerable influence in turning [redacted] against the CASTRO Government.

b2
b7C
D

In connection with the operation of the Russians in Cuba, [redacted] stated that CASTRO has given the north central shore of Cuba to the Russians for oil exploration.

b1
b2
b7D

(S)

[redacted] stated that Red Chinese propaganda is outnumbering the Russian propaganda entering the West Coast of South America.

b2
b7D

XEROX
JUL 31 1961
DPO

109-12-910-3185

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

██████████ further advised that Cubans are widely circulating the rumors within Cuba that doctors, especially surgeons, and Cuban fighting men in exile are again being enlisted or contacted relative to the preparation of another invasive effort against the CASTRO controlled government. Source stated that CASTRO now plans to step up and intensify the propaganda being directed against the United States so that CASTRO can prepare the Cuban people for additional sacrifices, rationing of food, gasoline and other essentials, and endeavor to intensify their hatred for the United States by making them believe that they are about to be invaded.

b2
b7D

██████████ stated that if nothing happens between now and the 26th of July, FIDEL CASTRO is going to announce on July 26 the granting of political amnesty to political prisoners, allegedly in order to show the world that he is a lenient and forgiving man. Political amnesty will not be widely granted, but CASTRO will allegedly pick some outstanding Cuban men and women to grant political amnesty, and will exploit the propaganda value of the granting of such political amnesty to the fullest extent.

b2
b7D

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents should be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1)
 (b)(2)
 (b)(3)

 (b)(4)
 (b)(5)
 (b)(6)

(b)(7)(A)
 (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(7)(C)
 (b)(7)(D)
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(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
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 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THIS ENVELOPE
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/14 BY 60270 ANU/EE/A&E/obj

Thermographic copy

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-3186

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1)
 (b)(2)
 (b)(3)

 (b)(4)
 (b)(5)
 (b)(6)

(b)(7)(A)
 (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(7)(C)
 (b)(7)(D)
 (b)(7)(E)
 (b)(7)(F)
 (b)(8)
 (b)(9)

Section 552a

(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
 (k)(1)
 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

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109-140-12-210-3186, enclosure pages

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APR 5 1962

12/28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/04 BY 600290 ALM/MS/MS/MS/MS

105-89923-206X

CHANGED TO

109-12-210-3187

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
(64-200-210)

7-17-61

LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (109-110)(100-600)

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA
IS - CUBA

011404
CLASSIFIED BY ANS/AGC/1 02/26/2006
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1 5/22/2029

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Re Riolet 5/31/61.

On 6/15/61, [redacted] declared that Argentine partisans of the current Cuban regime continue active. This activity takes place chiefly through the Communist Party of Argentina and leftist groups. Support for the Cuban revolutions and attacks against the United States are the principal themes of these activities. According to source, the "Prisoners for Tractors" proposal by FIDEL CASTRO aroused a great deal of feeling against Cuba in Argentina, and while pro-Cuban groups are active, anti-Cuban feeling in Argentina has increased to the point where it is beginning to operate on an organized basis. b1

[redacted] informed that there has been no indication of Cuban Communist Party activity as such in Argentina.

On 5/31/61, [] informed that a Congress for Liberty and Democracy (CLD) was planned in Uruguay between June 1 and June 4, 1961. This Congress was supported by numerous anti-Castro groups and forces in Uruguay.

On 6/21/61, [redacted] (S) advised that the CLD was held as scheduled on 6/1-4/61 and that its inaugural session was attended by some 700 persons. Delegates from Uruguay were mostly students from both Montevideo and the interior of the country. [redacted], anti-Castro leader, came to Uruguay to attend this congress and was elected its [redacted]. [redacted], who had visited Uruguay earlier in 1961, has made an extremely favorable impression in his Uruguayan appearances by virtue of the fact that he is a commanding and persuasive speaker. b1 b7C

REF-18

EX- 105

109-12-210-3189

NOT RECORDED
126 L III 25.1961

(4) - Bureau
of Rio de Janeiro

JPG : LM

(8)

58 AUG 2 1961

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RIO 109-110, 100-600

7-17-61

Continuing, [redacted] informed that anti-Cuban sentiment among the Uruguayan population continues on the increase. He said that although it was being widely rumored in Montevideo that FIDEL CASTRO would attend the InterAmerican Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States (IESC), to be held at Punta del Este, Uruguay, in August, informed opinion expressed serious doubt that CASTRO would appear at this Council, since the organized growth of anti-Cuban feeling in Uruguay would almost insure that public demonstrations would take place against him. There was some feeling that ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA would attend the Council, and it was similarly expected that if he did, demonstrations against him might also take place. *C 4B12 DR 1117-1*

[redacted] further advised that the Associated Press recently had appointed [redacted] as AP correspondent in Havana, Cuba. This appointment created a bad impression among newspapermen in general because [redacted] is recognized as a supporter of FIDEL CASTRO, and comment is being made that his appointment by the Associated Press was a mistake. It has been reported that [redacted] was in the pay of the Cubans in Montevideo. *b1 b7C*

The Communist daily Spanish language newspaper "EL POPULAR" (Popular), published in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 6/9/61, carried a "statement over Cuban reality" subscribed to by some 38 Uruguayans who had visited Cuba between May 14 and June 9. This statement was highly laudatory of the economic, political, cultural, moral and "human" conditions which exist in Cuba at present.

On 6/12/61 "EL POPULAR" published an "open letter to Kennedy", made public by the National Movement for Aid to the Cuban Revolution (MOVIMIENTO NACIONAL DE APOYO A LA REVOLUCION CUBANO) (NMACR). This letter made reference to press reports from the United States that President KENNEDY was thinking of attending the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States meeting in Punta del Este in August and stated in part: "Mr. Kennedy . . . if in spite of everything, you decide to make that symbolic trip, you will see clearly reflected in our people the dislike and repudiation".

On 7/12/61, the Portuguese language newspaper "O GLOBO" (The World), published at Rio de Janeiro, carried an article in which [redacted] *b7C*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

PLATE CAVATOS IN APPROPRIATION FOR TRADE SECURITY.
PLATE CAVATOS, WHICH WILL BE ASSIMILATED BY [REDACTED]
OF JULY 1961 AS ATTACHED TO THE "MEETING OF XONIN WITH
REPRESENTATIVES AT THE DIPLOMATIC MISSION FOR THE
PURPOSE OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE AGREEMENT OF JULY, 1961, BETWEEN AND
(NEWS DAILY), PUBLISHED 7/13/61 AT 100 DE JUANDE, SURTADO A
THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER "DIARIO DE NOTICIAS".

PLC

PLATE CAVATOS.

PLC

[REDACTED] VOLUNTARILY COMPLIATED THE RECORDS OF

7-17-61

NO. 109-110, 100-600

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
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FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Cuba

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

64

UNITED STATES GOV

Memorandum

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: July 21, 1961

FROM : W. C. SullivanSUBJECT: CUBAN MATTERS
(Information furnished by [REDACTED])ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/15/04 BY 602704/CAC/AG/EL#392226
b7C

On Wednesday, I had luncheon with [REDACTED] whom I am developing as a Bureau contact. He is engaged in [REDACTED] and his business activities extend throughout the country. b7C

[REDACTED] is an important figure in [REDACTED]. He was invited to attend [REDACTED] held in [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. The sessions were classified, and [REDACTED] passed on to me confidentially the following information. b7C

It is believed military action should be taken against Cuba within a year. This was the consensus of [REDACTED] present, and also the consensus of [REDACTED] was a member. All who discussed this subject at [REDACTED] considered the Cuban situation to be a very grave one to the national security of this country, for it is believed that if Castro is to continue, Cuba will become a military base for revolutionary activities directed against other Latin American countries. In view of this fact, [REDACTED] believed desirable to take action against Cuba within a year. b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director. ✓

WCS:csh/lml

(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - [REDACTED]

EX-116

109-12-210

11 JUL 25 1961

NAT. SECURITY

b7C

58 JUL 28 1961

F B I

Date: 7/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: *Reed* SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO:WFO)

Enclosed are nine copies to the Bureau and one copy each to New York and Miami for info of a letterhead memo and evaluation memo dated and captioned as above.

The information in enclosed letterhead memo was furnished by [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED] on 7/24/61.

b2
b7C
D

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" since the data reported could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

③ - Bureau (Enc. 9)
1 - Miami (105-1747) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (109-122) (Info) (RM)
2 - WFO *112*
(1 - [REDACTED])

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 60290 RUEK/AFCL

DH:jld Copy to: CIA/State/RAB
(7) ONI/OSI/G-2/NSA (liaison)
by routing slip for info.
Date 7/25/61 by [REDACTED]

REC- EX 100

109-12-210-3192

9 JUL 24 1961

NAT. INT. SEC.

b2
b7D

b7C

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____

Special Agent in Charge
66 JUL 28 1961

G. C. Wick

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 24, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On July 24, 1961, a confidential informant advised that a rumor has been circulating among Cuban exiles in the Washington, D. C., area in connection with the expected celebration in Cuba on the eve of July 26, 1961.

The rumor is that Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro intends to announce the release of Cuban prisoners captured during the abortive invasion of Cuba, April 17, 1961, and to announce an election in Cuba in the near future.

It has been speculated with respect to the rumor that Castro hoped to win favor among Latin American countries which have criticized the Cuban Government for its political and economic ties with the Soviet Union and Soviet Union bloc countries, and the fact that there has been no popular election in Cuba since January 1, 1959.

The informant reiterated that the above is merely a rumor and he has no information to confirm or deny the story.

DECLASSIFIED BY 602904/26/2004

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3192
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.
July 24, 1961

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/02 BY 60290AUC/CE/AG/01

109-12-210-3192

F B I

Date: 7/19/61

REC-9

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBAReBureau telephone call to SAC, WFO, 7/18/61,
instructing that [REDACTED] be interviewed.

b7C

Enclosed herewith are nine copies to the Bureau and
one copy each to Miami and New York of a letterhead memo dated
and captioned as above.[REDACTED] was interviewed on 7/19/61, by SAs [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED] at his apartment, [REDACTED]

b7C

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
 1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1 - WFO

GCC:bjl

(6)

Copy to: CIA/State/RAB (J-2)
ONI/OSI/G-2 (45.1A)AIRTELby routing slip for info.
Date 7/25/61 by [Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/12/04 BY 60250/AVC/RE/ACB
PUR/DOA/DR dated 5/25/04

REC-9

109-12-210-3193

EX-113

TO JUL 25 1961

5-25-61

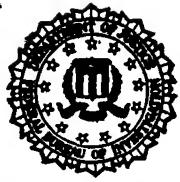
cc: [Signature]

50 JUL 31 1961
 Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

WFO 97-1017

It is noted that [REDACTED] was questioned concerning Cuban intelligence activities in the United States and matters within the jurisdiction of the Bureau and was unable to furnish any specific information in this regard. As noted in the enclosed memorandum, details of proposals and suggestions made by [REDACTED] concerning the Cuban situation have been furnished by him to appropriate government officials in the United States. [REDACTED] observations during the interview were of a general nature.

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/23/84 BY *kevin a. mcmillen/akj*

Washington 25, D. C.

July 19, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On July 19, 1961, [REDACTED], who is [REDACTED], b7C
currently residing in [REDACTED], [REDACTED], furnished the information set forth below to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[REDACTED] explained that he is presently on a business and pleasure visit to the United States but may remain here as a permanent resident if he can influence his daughter and son-in-law, who are currently residing in Mexico, to come to the United States to live. [REDACTED] although an open opponent to Prime Minister Fidel Castro and his regime in Cuba, claims that he is not specifically affiliated with any anti-Castro organizations in the United States and has purposely remained aloof from such organizational participation since he can best serve the interests of Cuba by so doing. He advised that in conjunction with other Cuban opponents of communism and the regime of Castro, his efforts have been principally confined to conferences and proposals made to various United States Congressmen and high government officials in the United States. b7C

[REDACTED] emphasized the importance of the United States taking a strong position in the present Berlin crisis, noting the danger of the United States losing additional prestige in the eyes of Latin American countries if a strong position is not assumed. b7C

With specific reference to United States relations with Cuba, [REDACTED] advised that severance of diplomatic relations, economic blockades and sanctions are of no avail and commented that he is convinced that the one and only sanction to be applied to the Castro Government is that of force, to be utilized under the right of self-defense and in accordance with appropriate provisions of the United Nations Charter. b7C

109-12-210-3193

ENCLOSURE

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In expounding on his observations regarding the Cuban situation, [redacted] felt that the first step to take in overthrowing Castro would be to unify all anti-Castro Cubans within Cuba and those living in other countries. He stated that if this could be accomplished the support of other Latin American countries could be obtained in opposing Castro. He pointed out, however, that other Latin American countries would do this only if the United States would take a firm stand and regain its prestige in international affairs.

b7C

[redacted] went on to say that recently published press reports indicating that Latin Americans would not support the United States against the communist menace are in error. According to [redacted], these countries merely want the United States to exert its role of leadership in this field.

[redacted] felt that the United States could not wait to act in this regard. He stated that he personally knows Castro, whom he described as a schizophrenic and gangster. Based on his knowledge of Castro, he did not feel it was beyond the realm of credibility that Cuba would some day attack the United States. [redacted] was of the opinion that time works in favor of Castro and pointed out that not a single police state had ever been overthrown by revolution from within.

b7C

It was the opinion of [redacted] that [redacted] had been a poor choice as [redacted] of Cuba in the event the invasion of Cuba in April, 1961, had been successful. With regard to this invasion, [redacted] pointed out that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had not only been wrong in its military judgment of Cuba, but had also been in error concerning its political judgment of Cuba.

b7C

With regard to the effectiveness of propaganda, he pointed out that Fulgencio Batista, deposed President of Cuba, had been defeated by communist propaganda which had been aimed at discrediting Batista and also by bribery of his people. [redacted] stated that Batista had never been defeated from a military point of view.

b7C

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

He commented that in the recent past, the handling of Latin American matters by the United States had improved to a degree and observed that in his opinion, Nelson Rockefeller, Governor, State of New York, and Ellis O. Briggs, present United States Ambassador to Greece, who was formerly assigned to Cuba and the Dominican Republic, would be two individuals fully qualified to deal with Latin American affairs.

Concerning his observations relating to the Cuban situation, [redacted] advised that he has discussed aspects of this matter with appropriate key officials of the White House, CIA, United States Department of State, and the Pentagon. He remarked that among those with whom he has conferred are Allen Dulles, Director of CIA; Adolf A. Berle, Consultant to the President and Secretary of State; Philip Bonsal, former United States Ambassador to Cuba; Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations; and most recently with General Maxwell D. Taylor, Military Representative of the President. b7C

[redacted] observed that he has not agreed with many aspects of the manner in which CIA and the State Department have in the past handled the Cuban situation but added that his conferences with General Taylor, for whom he has the utmost respect, have been most satisfactory. He added that, in the future, he intends to furnish his observations and suggestions regarding Cuba to General Taylor and plans to coordinate his relations with the United States Government through General Taylor.

[redacted] advised that on July 21, 1961, he and a group of representatives from several Latin American countries, whose identities he preferred not to reveal at this time, will meet in Washington, D.C., to discuss possibilities of establishing a Cuban Government in exile in one of the Latin American countries. If adequate support for such a venture can be obtained at this meeting, [redacted] will submit an already prepared memorandum on this topic to General Taylor for his consideration. Subsequently, the support of the United States Government and other Western powers will be sought. b7C

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

[redacted] felt that he could obtain the recognition of France for a Cuban Government in exile in view of the fact that he was formerly decorated by that country. In addition, he felt that France would be prone to recognize a government in exile since the present Cuban Government had granted recognition to the Algerian rebels who have been fighting French troops for approximately six years.

b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3194
CHANGED TO
65-63735-658X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/19/04 BY 60290 AUC/PCC/AB/obj

OCT 13 1961

MK/ka

REC-15 FBI

Date: 7/21/61

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tels. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL *get*
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)
 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo, dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memo is [REDACTED]

C
b7C
D

The informant advised that he had received the enclosed information from a member of the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana, Cuba, who was visiting in Washington, D.C. The informant's source for the information indicated that this information had been received from the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana, this date. The informant did not wish to identify further, the source of his information.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc - 9)
 2 - WFO
 1 - (105-40616)

JES:bjn
(5)

Copy to: CIA/State/[REDACTED]
 ONI/OSI/G-2/J-2
 by routing slip for info
 Date 7/25/61 by [REDACTED]/jn

W/ copy to [REDACTED] not to [REDACTED]
Furnished by Telephone

To State [REDACTED]

CIA [REDACTED]

OSI [REDACTED]

ACSI [REDACTED]

b3
b7C

C. C. Wick

X-116
REC-15

109-12-210- 319 ONI

JUL 26 1961

Page 7 of 1.
Read the memo following

cc: Not Applicable

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____

56 JUN 31 1961 Special Agent in Charge

b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
July 21, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY-CUBA

On July 21, 1961, a confidential informant, a former high Cuban government official, advised that he had learned that the Cuban Government, since the previous evening, had arrested 25,000 persons in Havana, Cuba. The informant believed that these arrests were made for security measures in preparation for the July 26 festivities to be held in Havana. The informant said that the people in Havana were not working and that there was also a large movement of members of the Cuban Militia out of Havana within the last two days. The informant was unaware of the significance of the movement of the militia personnel.

The informant indicated that his source for the above information was a Costa Rican diplomat assigned to the Costa Rican Embassy in Havana, Cuba, who is presently visiting in Washington, D.C.

*This will confirm information furnished orally to
your office by SA [redacted] of this Bureau on 7-22-61.*

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 6220ACB/akd/j

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3195

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D.C.
July 21, 1961

Title FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above at Washington, D.C.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Informant has been contacted an insufficient number of times to evaluate his reliability.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/01 BY 60270/ALICE/AG/ehj

109-12-210-3195

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Reagan _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 18, 1961

FROM : [REDACTED] L
SUBJECT: *Political Matters*
THE CUBAN SITUATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Reference is made to my memorandum dated June 23, 1961. I advised you that prior to the ill-fated Cuban invasion Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had trained many Cuban exiles to assume internal security duties in Cuba. It was pointed out that with the failure of the invasion these particular exiles presented a group of individuals who potentially could be utilized as sources by the Bureau.

On July 14, 1961, the Liaison Agent discussed this matter with [REDACTED] and Jane Roman of CIA. Subject to our approval, CIA is willing to do the following:

b1
b3

13

b1
b3

(3) All other exiles not falling within the preceding category can be freely contacted and utilized by the Bureau as we see fit.

109-12-210

5/25/04
CLASSIFIED BY ANS/AGC/160267 DERIVATIVE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 5/25/2029
Classified per DIA letter dated 5/25/04

REC-42 109-12-210 - 3196

12 JUL 26 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:gpgr (7) 6/3
S AUG 1 1961

2 XEROX
JUL 27 1961
Type

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: THE CUBAN SITUATION
109-12-210

b1
b3

(S)

ACTION:

If you approve, the Liaison Agent will advise CIA

b1
b3

Liaison will follow

-(S)

(S)

Do of
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Be
Dem.

W
W
Be
Sh
f

DS

V

Following
00 7/24/61

Mrs J. Roman, Sec
advised per
above
7/24/61
QD

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 25, 1961

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/19/04 BY 6250/ML/AB/ely

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The "Washington Daily News" today carries a story indicating that "Voice of America" (VOA) began special programming for Cuba on 7-1-61 and is increasing broadcasts to Latin America.

This development is particularly interesting (although not necessarily related) since it is similar in intent to two of the suggestions made to the Attorney General in our letter of 4-28-61. That letter was written after the National Security Council meeting of 4-27-61, which the Director attended, and was aimed at giving the Attorney General some ideas as to a positive course of action. It was specifically suggested there be increased beaming of propaganda broadcasts to Cuba and Latin America to get across the position of the United States and to rally support for it as well as to stimulate the anti-Castro sentiment within Cuba. It was also suggested that responsible anti-Castro refugees be used to reach the masses of people in Latin-American countries and reveal the Castro regime for the communist dictatorship it is.

The news story indicated VOA has asked for an expanded budget this year for its Latin Division. Cuban and Brazilian desks are being set up manned by exiles from the Castro regime and newsmen from Brazil. At present there are six hours of broadcasting to Latin America in Spanish with two of these hours devoted to Cuba. It is anticipated that in a few months over-all broadcasting in Spanish and Portuguese will reach 22 hours a day.

Program content appears to involve music, entertainment, news and editorials but special features include talks on communism and semidocumentaries and adventure dramas of an anti-Castro and anticommunist nature. These latter are designed to point up the pitfalls faced by free people who believe the siren-song of Castro-communist propaganda.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE
SBD:dmd (5)

For information.

V.

EX-107

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - Mr. Trotter

6330E 311961

6/21 109-12-210-3195
Wld

JUL 27 1961
NAT.

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

VOA IS EXPANDING ITS LATIN COVERAGE

Fidel's Words Will Be Thrown Back at Him

By CHARLES KEELY

Copley News Service

Eight years ago tomorrow — July 26, Fidel Castro and a small band of rebels suffered crushing defeat during an uprising in the historic, old Cuban provincial capital of Santiago.

But even as their attack was crushed by Dictator Fulgencio Batista, the spark of victory was born. Castro called it the "Mouvement of the 26th of July" and said "the revolution is the decisive struggle of a people against those who have deceived them . . . it declared that it respects the integrity of the free citizens . . . and declares its absolute and reverent respect for the constitution . . ."

ANATOMY

These words, that nourished such hope in the hearts of oppressed Cubans, today will be broadcast back into Cuba over the Voice of America in a special documentary called "The Anatomy of a Broken Promise."

VOA began special programming for Cuba July 1. Two hours of the Voice's daily six-hour broadcasting time in Spanish to Latin America is devoted to Cuba.

Last year VOA's Latin division, headed by Hoyt Ware, operated with 15 persons on a budget of about \$300,000. This year they have asked Congress for \$577,000 and plan to expand the staff to 25.

BRAZIL

Mr. Ware, a veteran Latin American correspondent, is busy setting up Cuban and Brazilian desks, manned by

exiles from the Castro regime and newsmen from the Portuguese-speaking South American nation. The Portuguese-desk, as it is called, soon will be responsible for four hours' daily programming in that language to populous Brazil.

In a matter of months, Mr. Ware reports, overall broadcasting in Spanish and Portuguese will reach 22 hours a day.

The current Cuban programs are heard thruout the area.

Altho the special news and editorial broadcasts aimed at the island have been on the air less than a month, many letters signed fictitiously have reached Mr. Ware's office.

VOA strikes for entertainment, as well as news and editorials. Consequently much of VOA's daily fare is made up of U. S. music, so popular south of the border.

One complaint on this score arrived recently from a Cuban listener.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

"I want to hear your programs," the letter said in effect. "But I'm damned if I want to get arrested for listening to music."

Another letter, from Cuba's La Cabana prison, was addressed to a VOA announcer. The writer was his cousin and the letter said simply: "Last night you visited me in my cell."

During an average daily broadcasting hour, VOA's Latin American "menu" includes 15 minutes of world

news, a 5-minute commentary, 10 minutes of news highlights, including recorded interviews with persons in the news, a 5-minute editorial roundup from pro and anti-U. S. newspapers around the world, 15 minutes of music and 10 minutes of sports.

The voice also broadcasts special features, including

student roundtables, talks on labor movements and communism, musical features, and, as Galvan describes them:

"Semi-documentaries and adventure dramas of an anti-Castro and anti-communist nature pointing up the pitfalls faced by free people who believe the siren song of Castro-communist propaganda."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/04 BY 60210/Annie AS/ly

J. S. J.
 The Washington Post and _____
 Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 7-25-61

*Memo to Sullivan
 from Goncalo
 1800 hrs
 7-25-61*

109-12-210-3197

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion. Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies). Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date. Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:109-HQ-12-210-3198 and 3199XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

~~SECRET~~

DECODED COPY

 Airgram Cablegram

URGENT 7-25-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY NO. 669

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA. BUFILE 109-12-210.

POTENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

~~DO NOT HOPE~~

BUFILE [REDACTED] AND IN CODED MESSAGE SHE ADVISED CURRENT RUMOR IN HAVANA IS THAT AN ASSAULT WILL BE MADE AGAINST GUANTANAMO NAVAL BASE. NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE INCLUDING DATE OF PROPOSED ASSAULT. NO DISSEMINATION BEING MADE LOCALLY SINCE INFORMATION IS OF NO IMMEDIATE CONCERN TO AMERICAN EMBASSY. [REDACTED] WILL REPORT ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RECEIVED.

(S)

b1
b7C

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED: 7-25-61 9:44 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CTF

DISSEMINATION TO:

STATE, CIA, ONI,
OSI & G-2

EX-132

ALL & TO 6/1 REC'D
7/25/61 109-12-210-3200

JUL 26 1961

Slater
CIA
ONI
OSI
G-2
7/25/61
RAM: a
7/25/61

cc: Sullivan

3RD CC

57 AUG 1 1961

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

~~SECRET~~

109-12-210

1961

1961

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NAT. IN/SEC.

b7C

no confirmation
necessary

1 - Liaison

1 - [REDACTED]

b7C

109-584

Date: July 26, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 Bja/Tar
ON 12/5/85

Enclosed for each recipient is a copy of a memorandum dated July 13, 1961, captioned "Cuban Situation" together with a copy of the poster mentioned therein.

This material is being furnished for the information of the recipients and any action deemed appropriate.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Director Enclosures (2)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Enclosures (2)
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence Enclosures (2)

1 - Office of Special Investigations Enclosures (2)
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

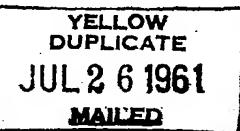
109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 31 1961

VHM:br
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

1 - 109-12-210 (Foreign Relations - Cuba)

CONFIDENTIAL



57 AUG 3 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 109-584-2901

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office of Security
Department of State

1 - The Commissioner Enclosures (2)
Immigration and Naturalization Service

1 - Chief Enclosures (2) BY COURIER SERVICE
Security Division
Federal Aviation Agency
1711 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

1 - Deputy Commissioner, Investigations Enclosures (2)
Bureau of Customs

1 - Director, Office of Security Enclosures (2)
U. S. Information Agency

1 - Assistant Attorney General Enclosures (2)
J. Walter Yeagley

NOTE:

anti-Castro organization, [REDACTED], advised Miami Office of two anti-Castro plans. First entailed proposal to assassinate Fidel Castro by placing dynamite-laden jeep near building Castro might enter. Assassination attempt to be carried out by [REDACTED] underground organization in Cuban and [REDACTED] is allegedly involved. Second plan deals with proposal that million anti-Castro posters be dropped by plane over Cuba. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], has allegedly offered to pilot plane dropping pamphlets. [REDACTED] stated he was offering plans to United States Government and would not attempt to carry out either one without sanction and approval of United States. [REDACTED] specifically stated he had no objection to data being furnished to intelligence agencies at Pentagon and CIA. In view of interest of other agencies, data also being disseminated to them. Letter classified "Confidential" since it transmits memo so classified. Memo classified to safeguard identity of individuals in Cuba planning Castro's assassination, and unauthorized disclosure could possibly lead to [REDACTED] death. Miami is being separately advised to offer [REDACTED] and individuals offering plans similar to his no encouragement and not to become involved in any such plans.

b7C
D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

 1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1)
 (b)(2)
 (b)(3)

 (b)(4)
 (b)(5)
 (b)(6)

(b)(7)(A)
 (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(7)(C)

 (b)(7)(D)
 (b)(7)(E)
 (b)(7)(F)
 (b)(8)
 (b)(9)

(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
 (k)(1)

 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
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 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 1 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 1 Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

 1 Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

 1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210 - Unrecorded document dated 7/17/1961

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X Deleted Page(s) X
 X No Duplication Fee X
 X for this page X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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~~REC'D 7-24-61~~

F B I

Date: 7-24-61

*E.C.J.*Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL *E.C.J.*
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS-CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/20/04 BY b6 b7c b7d A&G/J

Re WFO airtel and letterhead memorandum 7-20-61.

Enclosed are nine copies for the Bureau and one each for Miami and New York of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, with an equal number of copies of a memorandum of evaluation.

The source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum and evaluation memorandum is ██████████ who furnished the information to SA ██████████ on 7-22-61. INFORMANT b7C b7D

(3) - Bureau (Enc 9)
 1 - Miami (Enc 1) (RM)
 1 - New York (Enc 1) (RM)
 1 - WFO

MPC:ctw
 6)

*100-2000-72461
 Bureau and NY have
 to MR. DeLoach
 Office of WFO*

*cc:
 file
 for*

*CONFIRMING
 REC'D 7-24-61
 WFO b7C b7D
 REC'D 7-24-61
 109-12-210-3201*

RECEIVED JUL 27 1961

EX-734

AGENCY CIA (liaison)

AGENCY State; Office

REQ. RECD 7-24-61

REQ. RECD 7-24-61

DATE REC'D 7-24-61

DATE REC'D 7-24-61

HOW FURN. by

HOW FURN. by

BY Rec'd 7-24-61

BY Rec'd 7-24-61

UNLESS COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b7C
 b7D

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Approved: ██████████ Sent _____ M Per _____
 58 AUG 2 1961 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 24, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On July 20, 1961, a source advised that he had received the following information three days previous from a source of his in the Cuban underground in Santiago de Cuba whom he identified only as [REDACTED]. He said the information came to him via Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. *Cuba* b7c

Some time, about 11:30 p.m. on July 25, 1961, the Fidel Castro Government of Cuba will fire a V-2-type Russian rocket from a launching pad in San Rafael, Cuba, into the Caribbean Sea. This will be a "show of force" that Castro has this weapon. The launching pad in San Rafael is 1200 feet above sea level and the rocket will be visible from Santiago and Guantanamo.

On July 22, 1961, the above source furnished the following information concerning the location of San Rafael:

San Rafael is located in the Province of Oriente, Cuba. It is approximately one hour and fifteen minutes drive by automobile from Santiago, Cuba. It is in the Sierra Maestra Mountains. The town of Puerto Boniato is approximately halfway between Santiago and San Rafael. San Rafael is an old coffee plantation where a small village has grown up. There is a clearing in the forest and it should be visible from the air. San Rafael is approximately 50 to 60 miles northwest of Guantanamo, Cuba. The source said the information which had come to his attention indicated that the civilian population of San Rafael was moved out within the past few months. Some of the people went into the mountains and others settled in Puerto Boniato. The people saw steel landed in Santiago and carried into the mountains. They observed a crane place an elongated object into position at San Rafael.

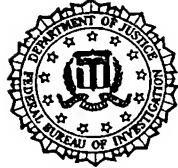
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/04 BY [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210 3201

This will confirm information furnished orally to your agency by SA [REDACTED] of this Bureau on 7-22-61.

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.

July 24, 1961

Title: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The source has been contacted an insufficient number
of times to determine his reliability.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/04 BY 6290 Auct/AB/Ch

109-12-210-3201
ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
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your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

(b)(1) (b)(7)(A)
 (b)(2) (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(3) (b)(7)(C)
National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949
 (b)(4) (b)(7)(D)
 (b)(5) (b)(7)(E)
 (b)(6) (b)(7)(F)
 (b)(8) (b)(9)

Section 552a

(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
 (k)(1)
 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
 Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
109-HQ-12-210-3262

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UNITE

NMENT

N
... um

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/25/61

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (109-7)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS
(CUBAN ALIEN REFUGEE REPORTS)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 60290 ALBANY/AL/ely

b7c

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the results of July 10, 1961, interview with the captioned subject who was contacted at his place of business and residence, [REDACTED], [REDACTED], in accordance with existing Bureau instructions following the receipt of background information regarding him from INS, Albany. The background data furnished by Albany Office of INS reflected [REDACTED] to be [REDACTED], previously a long-time resident of Cuba who had fled from Cuba during November, 1960, to escape persecution but whose family continues to reside there.

b7c

As set forth therein the interview with the captioned individual reflected that he was never engaged in politics in any manner whatsoever while in Cuba, that he apparently had no pertinent connections with any of the revolutionary movement in Cuba and that he appears to lack the potential as a source or informant, although his family still lives in Cuba, because of his apparent lack of information concerning pertinent topics.

Subject has offered to be completely cooperative and to report any individual believed to be pro-Castro in sympathy if such information comes to his attention, but it does not appear further contacts with him are warranted at this time.

UACB Albany will take no further action in instant matter inasmuch as it appears all pertinent data available from him is reflected in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

CC-
2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)

1 - Albany

JLK:JDP

(3)

Copy to: CIA/State [REDACTED]

ONI/OSI/G-2

by routing slip for info

Date 7/25/61 by [REDACTED] jpn

REC-7

109-12-210-3203

11 JUL 28 1961

EX-132

NAT. INT. SEC. DIV.

OPTION 2 Xerox to CSC
REQ. REC'D. 7/11/66
REP'T FORW. 7/26/66
BY FAX: [REDACTED]

55 AM 6/6

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

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109-146-12-210-3203, enclosure page 1

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On July 10, 1961, [REDACTED] stated that he is presently [REDACTED] and has been occupied in this position since approximately [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] He stated that at the present time he is making efforts through Washington, D.C., to secure permission for his family, consisting of his wife, three children, to leave Cuba and join him in the United States where they will reside until at least the end of the Castro Regime. b7c

[REDACTED] explained that he was born, raised and educated in Cuba and had been [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. He noted that he and his family had visited the United States on several occasions a few years ago, with one of the primary reasons for the visits, to secure medical treatment for an ailing son and that he has always had a high regard for the people of the United States. b7c

He continued that he has never been involved in politics in Cuba, has never had any special interest in it and, as a matter of fact, has never voted in one single Cuban election so far, in his life. He stated he was never connected with the Castro revolutionary movement at any time, nor had he ever been actively opposed to it because of his complete lack of interest in politics as noted above.

He continued that beginning in August, 1960, and continuing in September, 1960, he was arrested by Castro Agents on seven different occasions and placed in jail for a total of 32 days on no charge whatsoever, and at each jailing the Castro Government stripped from him a little more of his possessions which included several houses, two cars, boats, office space and money. He related as these arrests continued and his friends and neighbors offered no help whatsoever, he feared further and more serious consequences and fled from Cuba in November, 1960, believing that his family would be safer with him out of the way. Since that time he has learned that his daughter had been recently held in jail for three days while the Castro Government attempted to ascertain his whereabouts, but that she was released with no harm done. In view of this and the recent illness of his son, he is presently doing everything possible in an effort to enable his family to leave Cuba and enter the United States.

[redacted] stated that the Castro Regime had no logical reason for attempting to locate him as he had never actively opposed these forces because he was simply never involved in politics of any kind. He was opposed, he stated, because he had accumulated a great deal of wealth and property as a result of a successful business and apparently the Government was going to take everything from him. b7C

According to [redacted] there were one Government owned hospital and two private clinics and approximately 35 physicians for his home area which had a population of approximately 25,000 persons. He stated that since the Castro Regime secured control of Cuba he had seen several people who had been referred to as "technicians" in Cuba and these persons spoke the Czechoslovakian and Russian languages. He explained that he did not know what type of "technicians" these persons were, nor could he accurately estimate the number of them in Cuba inasmuch as he had seen "several" but had heard that there were considerably more of them. He stated that on one occasion while under arrest by Castro Agents, he observed an individual wearing the uniform of a Chinese Army Lieutenant but they had little contact with one another. b7C

[redacted] indicated that during his residence in Cuba he was not in a position to have secured information outside of the medical field that would appear to be pertinent at this time, that he personally knows of no individual with pro-Castro sympathies presently residing in the United States, but that should any come to his attention he would immediately report it to the appropriate authorities. b7C

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan *AC*

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SB*

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

DATE: 7/22/61

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/04 BY [signature]

*OSI info unclassified per
OSI letter dated 7/25/04*

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

Refer to memorandum dated 7/20/61 furnished to State Department, CIA and the military agencies relative to alleged plans of the Castro government to fire a V-2 type Russian rocket from San Rafael, Cuba, into the Caribbean Sea. The Office of Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, contacted the Bureau telephonically at 10 a.m. today to request further geographical definition of San Rafael inasmuch as there are several locations bearing this name in Cuba.

The Washington Field Office was instructed to recontact the informant for further details and the information he furnished was later disseminated by telephone to the duty officer in each of the agencies receiving the original communication.

With respect to the location of San Rafael, the informant, [REDACTED], advised that it is an abandoned coffee plantation fifty or sixty miles northwest of Guantanamo in Oriente Province. As another reference point, he stated that it could be reached on a road ascending into the Sierra Maestro Mountains from Santiago de Cuba through the village of Puerto Boniato.

Admiral Burke's Office advised that his information was most valuable as it would assist them in pinpointing the alleged launching effort and in securing a maximum of usable intelligence data in the event a launching is attempted.

ACTION:

For information.

RGE:paf
(6)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Donahoe
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

AUG 2 1961

*File 109-12-210 3204 WFO
REC-54
109-12-210 3204 WFO
Conjunct 7/24/61 - Dissem
Memorandum 7/24/61 - M. 2, 01
to State, CIA, M. 2, 01
OSI, Joint STAFF, 7/24/61
on 7/24/61
5 - P.M.
b7C*

F B I

Date: 7/26/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO

RE: ~~CUBAN MATTERS~~
IS - CUBA ~~PROVISIONAL MATTERS~~

Reporter ~~San Antonio Express - News~~, visited San Antonio office this a.m. and made reference to newspaper stories emanating from New York indicating that FBI Agents were riding on commercial airliners to prevent their being hijacked to Cuba by pro-Castro elements. He stated that as San Antonio was not far from Cuba, the newspaper felt there was a possibility similar precautions being taken by FBI in San Antonio. He was advised this office had absolutely no comment to make whatsoever. Reporter replied that this answer in itself had significance in his mind. He was informed that he should draw no significance whatsoever one way or the other from the inability of this office to comment.

Above is for Bureau's information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 6029 DAUCER/AS/klj

③ Bureau
I - San Antonio
CWP:mkd
(4)

REC-12/09-12-210-3205

Approved: W. J. D. Sent: W. J. D. M Per: W. J. D.
6 AUG 2 Special Agent in Charge

NAT. ~~SEC~~

b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Section 552

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<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(2)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(B)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (b)(3)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(C)
<u>National Security Act</u>	
<u>of 1947 and the CIA</u>	
<u>Act of 1949</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(4)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(D)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(5)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)
<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(6)	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(8)
	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(9)

Section 552a

<input type="checkbox"/> (d)(5)
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<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(5)
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<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(7)

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F B I

Date: 7/20/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL *(Priority or Method of Mailing)*

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
~~Mr. Rosen~~
~~Mr. Sullivan~~
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/04 BY 60290AH

Enclosed are nine copies for the Bureau and one each for MM and NY of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memo
is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] , who furnished the information to SAS [REDACTED] and requested that his identity be protected. 176

③ - Bureau (Enc. 9) *q*
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (RM) *q* ENCLOSURE
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM) *b*
1 - WFO

TNG:1kc
(6)

AIRTEL

Copy to: CIA/State, J-2
ONI/OSI/G-2
by routing slip for info.
Date 11/16/61 by ADM

57 C

57D

12 JUL 28 1961

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

62 AUG 4 1961 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 20, 1961

Mr. Tolson	<i>Vp/DO</i>
Mr. Belmont	<i>B</i>
Mr. Mohr	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Callahan	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Conrad	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. DeLoach	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Evans	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Malone	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Rosen	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Schlesinger	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Tavel	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Trotter	<i>Debel</i>
Tele. Room	<i>Debel</i>
Mr. Ingram	<i>Debel</i>
Miss Gandy	<i>Debel</i>

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On July 20, 1961, a source advised that he had received the following information three days previous from a source of his in the Cuban underground in Santiago de Cuba whom he identified only as [REDACTED]. He said the information came to him via Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies. *Cuba*

Sometime about 11:30 P. M. on July 25, 1961, the Fidel Castro Government of Cuba will fire a V-2 type Russian rocket from a launching pad in San Rafael, Cuba, into the Caribbean Sea. This will be a "show of force" that Castro has this weapon. The launching pad in San Rafael is 1200 feet above sea level and the rocket will be visible from Santiago and Guantanamo. *b7c*

According to the source, the Cuban underground will, on July 26, 1961, conduct an extensive "terroristic program" against the Castro Government. This will consist of violence including an attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro himself.

The source had no further details concerning this "program" or the assassination attempt.

DR
DISSEMINATION TO:

STATE Dept, CIA
+ military agencies

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01/20/04 BY 602-904/AM/CIA/AG/Julj

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109-12-210-3207
11 ENCL 5



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

July 20, 1961

Title FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as
 above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The source has been contacted an insufficient number
of times to determine his reliability.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/20/04 BY 60290 AL/CNE/AG/ly

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of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-3207

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date July 21, 1961

We are limiting dissemination of attached information to State Department, Central Intelligence Agency and military agencies since identity of originating source [redacted] is unknown and his reliability not established.

b7C

RAM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/22/04 BY 6020A/SEC/MS/kl

EMC

BZ

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949 (b)(7)(D) (k)(2) (b)(7)(E) (k)(3) (b)(7)(F) (k)(4) (b)(4) (b)(8) (k)(5) (b)(5) (b)(9) (k)(6) (b)(6) (k)(7)

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~~SECRET~~

REC-10

F B I

Date: 7/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA
(OO:WFO)5/19/61
CLASSIFIED BY ALB/AS/klb/60267AA6
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 11/16 5/19/2021
[REDACTED]

b7C

Re WFO phone call to Bureau 7/27/61.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead b1
memo is [REDACTED] (S)Indices WFO contain no information identifiable with
[REDACTED], the Empresa Cubana De
Importaciones or the Cuban Importing Company relative to b7C
any claim they might have against Eastern Air Lines.The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Secret"
due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S) In the event this
information is later downgraded, it should receive the
classification of "Confidential" [REDACTED] b1[REDACTED] because the information (S)
reported could reasonably result in identification of a confidential
informant of continuing value and compromise his future
effectiveness.See addendum - page 2
for dissemination notations109- [REDACTED] 10-3209
b13 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - WFO
(1 - [REDACTED] (S))

REC-10

JES:jmp
(5) File copy in [REDACTED] KIDNAPPING,
CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS - ASSAULT" b7C

AIRTEL

50 AUG 4 1961

Approved _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge~~SECRET~~

M Per _____

b7C

~~SECRET~~

ADDENDUM: SBD:bcf 7-28-61

Disseminated by routing slips 7-28-61 to State, CIA, Criminal Division, FAA, CAA, OSI, ONI, and ACSI.

Following data added to all copies: The information herein refers to the airplane involved in the matter entitled "████████, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Aircraft, Kidnapping, Crime on the High Seas - Assault." This will confirm information furnished to ██████████ of the Department of State by Special Agent ██████████ on the evening of July 27, 1961.

b7c

~~SECRET~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 28, 1961

5/19/04
CLASSIFIED BY 60290 AND FILED
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 165/19/2029

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

CUBA

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

CUBA

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

CUBA

The information herein refers to the airplane involved in b7c
the matter entitled [REDACTED], Interstate Transportation
of Stolen Aircraft, Kidnapping, Crime on the High Seas - Assault."

This will confirm information furnished to [REDACTED]
of the Department of State by Special Agent [REDACTED]
on the evening of July 27, 1961.

b7c

109-12-210-3209

XEROX
AUG 1 1961
TP

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

REVISED Copy

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion. Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.Section 552

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Section 552a

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____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-3209, enclosure pages 2 and 3

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion. Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

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____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

109-HQ-12-210-3210, 3211, and 3212

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X No Duplication Fee X

X for this page X

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UNITED STATES

MINT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 7-31-61

FROM: *for* Legal Attaché, Madrid (109-16)SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBARe Madrid letter and letterhead memorandum
6-12-61.

Attached are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum and nine copies of an evaluation memorandum concerning this matter. Source [REDACTED] in the letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED], a Cuban citizen who arrived in Spain on June 25, 1961, from Havana. He is [REDACTED] [REDACTED], a Cuban citizen who has resided in Madrid for some time and who was a friend of the writer in Havana some years ago.

b2
b7C
v/v

No local dissemination was made of the attached memorandum.

The Madrid Office will continue to follow this matter here and the Bureau will be advised.

P.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 18)
1 - Madrid
CDA:HD
(3)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY [REDACTED]

CC: 110-6-210 (Enc. Cuba) REC-31 109-12-210-3213
EX-107

AUG 3 1961

NAT. INV. SEC.

Copy to: CIA/State/^{451A}
OMI/DTI/G-2
by routing slip for info.
Date 7/31/61 by [REDACTED]

66 AUG 15 1961

111-1-210
2e Recs
INRREC COPY AND SHEET OF ENCL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
July 31, 1961

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On July 31, 1961, source █ furnished the following information: b2 b7D

Source is a Cuban citizen who claimed to have been working in the clandestine opposition to the CASTRO government and who departed Cuba on June 15, 1961. He said that it is his feeling that CASTRO has lost much of his following, but that the Cuban people are so completely dominated by terror that they dare not take any action against CASTRO. He stated that prior to the April 17 invasion of Cuba, the CASTRO opposition had many sympathizers within the CASTRO armed forces, including persons with the rank of Captain and Major. He said that following the failure of the invasion these people kept their mouths shut and continued in their jobs.

Source expressed the opinion that should it be possible to stage a successful invasion of Cuba, even though only a small portion of the Cuban territory were taken and held, the entire population would rise up against CASTRO. He also expressed the opinion that a great majority of the militia would go over to the invaders once they were certain that the latter were firmly established.

Source pointed out that foods are in short supply in Cuba and that the Cuban people do not like much of the canned foods that have been imported from the Soviet and satellite countries. He pointed out that many of the stores have "tie-in" or "convoy" sales, under which a much desired item is coupled with some type of undesirable Soviet food in order to force the purchase of the latter. As an example of this type of sale, he mentioned that many stores coupled a small can of Spanish olive oil, which is much desired by the Cuban people, with a can of Russian bear meat or other type of canned meat. He said the latter is usually rancid and most unpalatable. He also mentioned that bread made with flour from Soviet and satellite wheat is much disliked by the Cuban people.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/04 BY 1250AM CDT 16/04

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3213
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 31, 1961

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In connection with the memorandum dated July 31, 1961, on the above subject matter, Source █ is one with whom sufficient contact has not been had to establish reliability.

b2
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 60290/MS/12/jas/jg

ENCLOSURE

109-12-210-3213

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Act of 1949 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

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~~SECRET~~

Date: 7/28/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)
FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS - CUBA
 (OO:WFO)

5/19/61
 CLASSIFIED BY WFO 60267AAG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3/19/2029

b7C

ReWFOairtel letterhead memo dated 7/28/61.

Enclosed to Bureau are nine copies of a letter-head memo dated and captioned as above confirming the WFO phone call to the Bureau this date.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memo is [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of [REDACTED] (S) In the event this information is later downgraded, it should be given the classification of "Confidential", [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)
 because the information reported could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

C
 3-Bureau (Enc. 9)
 2-WFO
 (1-105-39771)
 JES:mcw:ked/pat
 (5)

AIRTELM E B I
ENCLOSURE MAR SEC

Copy to: CIA/State [REDACTED] NSA - (liaison)
 ONI/OSI/G2
 by routing slip for info
 Date 7/31/61 by [REDACTED]

EX. 134
 REC. 26 109-12-210-3215
 APPROVED BY [REDACTED]

b1

b1

b7C

~~SECRET~~

JULY 4 1961

M Per _____

Approved: 56 AUG 8 1961
 Special Agent in Charge

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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_____ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:109-140-12-210-3215, enclosure

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X for this page X

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UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

SECRET

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 4, 1961

FROM : *Par* SAC, San Francisco (109-0)

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding information furnished by [REDACTED] orally to SA [REDACTED] on August 4, 1961.

b1
b7C

The person who furnished the information to [REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (REGISTERED)
3 - San Francisco

(1 - 109-0

1 - [REDACTED] (S)

1 - [REDACTED] (S)

JRS:lg

(5)

ENCLOSURE

6
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC-46

E11-X3

109-12-210-3216

25 AUG 7 1961

MAF. FILE SEC.
5/26/09
CLASSIFIED BY AL 5/26/09 AM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 5/25/2029

66 AUG 9 1961

SECRET



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

422 Federal Office Building
Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California

August 4, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

A source advised on August 4, 1961, that he had recently received a letter from a person in Havana, Cuba, stating that a celebration in honor of the 26th of July Movement was recently held at the Havana Yacht Club, one of the most elaborately decorated buildings in Havana and formerly one of the most exclusive private clubs in Cuba. Negroes attending the celebration damaged the Havana Yacht Club to the extent that the building must not only be refurnished but must be practically rebuilt. The person in Havana noted that one of the major problems confronting the Castro Government is this problem of the illiterate Negroes who have been granted equality but who are not well enough educated to accept the responsibilities that go along with it. The end result of this situation is that the educated Cubans will discriminate against the illiterate Negroes, and Cuba will then be segregated.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/04 BY 60290 Anzalone/AG/ly

109-12-310 -3216
ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXX
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

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 (b)(3)

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 (b)(6)

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 (b)(7)(B)
 (b)(7)(C)
 (b)(7)(D)
 (b)(7)(E)
 (b)(7)(F)
 (b)(8)
 (b)(9)

(d)(5)
 (j)(2)
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 (k)(2)
 (k)(3)
 (k)(4)
 (k)(5)
 (k)(6)
 (k)(7)

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MO 105-329

Inasmuch as the material enclosed herewith does not appear likely to be of any intelligence value, the Mobile file is being closed and no further action is contemplated concerning this matter UACB.

Nothing of interest
to Bureau in English language
material. Ron 8/8/61

Nothing of interest in
Spanish material per
translation Section
8/7/61 Ron

109-12-210-3219

SECRET

Date: 8/14/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Delivery)

TO: WASHINGTON, FBI (109-12-310)

AMERICAN, WFO (109-12-310)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies and to New York
one copy of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The information mentioned in the enclosed letterhead
is as follows: [REDACTED]

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Secret"
due to the sensitivity nature of [REDACTED] In the event this
information is later downgraded, it should receive the
classification of "Confidential" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] because the information reported could [REDACTED]
seriously assist in identification of a confidential informant
of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE 9

3-Message (Enc. 9)
1-New York (109-112) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

2-FBI

(1 - 105-39771)

JES-21b

(5)

REC-92

EX - 137

109-12-210-3219

Copy to: CIA/State/ [REDACTED] 11517
ONI/OSI/G2 0617
by routing slip for info.
Date _____ by _____

13 AUG 8 1961

3-104
CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED] 109-12-310-3219
DECLASSIFY ON [REDACTED] 109-12-310-3219

C. C. WICK

SECRET

APR

Agent in Charge

M Per _____

b7C

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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(d)(5)
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
109-HQ-12-210-3219, enclosure

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DIRECTOR, FBI

8/3/61

SAC, CHICAGO (134-1747)

[REDACTED]
FBI

b7C
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/25/04 BY 6027046305
4674

Re Newark wiretap to the Bureau dated 6/28/61,
captioned "FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA".

[REDACTED] of the Lions International Clubs, 209
North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed
at the Chicago FBI Office on July 12, 1961, by SAs [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was unable to furnish any information
of an intelligence nature other than that which he had
previously furnished to Agents of the Newark Office.
He said he has been having difficulty in maintaining contact
with [REDACTED] in Cuba. He said
he has not as yet received any microfilm of Cuban military
installations, which is reportedly in [REDACTED] possession.

[REDACTED] said he will be traveling to Columbia,
Ecuador, and Venezuela for a period of approximately three
months starting July 25, 1961.

On July 25, 1961, [REDACTED] telephonically advised
that he was leaving for Columbia that afternoon. He said
[REDACTED] had mailed the film from Cuba and that when it
arrives in Chicago it will be delivered to the Chicago FBI
Office by [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] said that any intelligence information
which may come to his attention during the next three months
will be forwarded by him to [REDACTED] who will in
turn make the information available to the Chicago FBI Office.

3 - Bureau
(1 - 109-12-210) (FPM - CUBA)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 109-27) (FPM - CUBA)
(1 - [REDACTED])

MWS:ksh

(6)

202 251
AUG 22 1961 M/A

109-12-210
NOT RECORDED
149 AUG 7 1961

b2
b7C
b7A

109-12-210
149 AUG 7 1961
NOT RECORDED
109-12-210
b2
b7C
b7A
ORIGINAL FILE NO. 109-12-210

CG 134-1747

In view of the extended trip of [redacted] at this time, b7C no effort is being made to develop him as a PSI.

The Chicago Office will advise the Bureau upon receipt of any microfilm from [redacted] or receipt of any b7C additional intelligence information from [redacted].

It is noted that [redacted] desired to know whether or not it was possible for the FBI to help him bring his son and family to the United States. The FBI's jurisdiction was carefully explained to [redacted] and he was advised that it was not within the purview of the Bureau to intercede in matters such as this. b7C

C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/1/61

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (105-471)

Political
CUBAN MATTERS
 IS - CUBA

5/19/64
 CLASSIFIED BY ~~b6 b7c b7d~~ DERIVATIVE
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 5/19/2029

On 7/31/61

[REDACTED] a photostatic copy of (C)
 which is attached hereto for the information of the Bureau.

No further action is contemplated by the Savannah
 Office.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl-1) (Registered Mail)
 1 - Savannah

WPF:afw
 (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REG-MA

109-12-210-3220

13 AUG 1961

EX-107

F C C - WicR

Let to State
 and interested
 agencies
 2 Miami offices
 8-4-61
 LTG/jpw.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50 AUG 10 1961

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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109 - HQ - 12 - 210 - 3220

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W. C. Sullivan

August 7, 1961

S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont

1 - Mohr

1 - De Loach

1 - Sullivan

1 - Donahoe

1 - [REDACTED] (Room 7633)

b7C

TESTIMONY OF WHITING WILLAUER
BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY
SUBCOMMITTEE, JULY 27, 1961

1 - Cotter

We are in receipt of copies of transcript of testimony on 7/27/61 before Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) of Whiting Willauer, former U. S. Ambassador to Honduras (1954-1958) and Costa Rica (1958-1961) and special State Department consultant regarding anti-Castro operations (December, 1960 to February, 1961). Testimony is classified "Top Secret" and was furnished to us by SISS, and is not to be disseminated.

In summary, Willauer claimed that he first became suspicious of communist character of Castro movement during late 1958 and that he repeatedly voiced his opinion in this regard to top State Department officials during the first six months of 1959. Willauer testified that at a meeting of U. S. State Department officials and Ambassadors to Central America held in April, 1959, Philip Bonsal, U. S. Ambassador to Cuba, downgraded threat of Castro and insisted that he was not a communist and described him as "eccentric" but not a bad fellow.

Willauer said that in December, 1960, he was appointed special State Department consultant regarding anti-Castro operations being formulated by CIA. According to his account, he never had full opportunity to express his views concerning proposed invasion of Cuba, although he did urge need for effective air cover for invasion forces (lack of such cover was one of chief reasons for failure of invasion). Willauer stated that in February, 1961, he was eased out of his post in connection with anti-Castro operations and that in April, 1961, he was told his services would no longer be needed as Ambassador to Costa Rica.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/25/04 BY [REDACTED]

1 - 109-12-210 (Cuban Political Matters) -

RDC:cv:bg
(9)

109-12-210-
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 14 1961

6 AUG 14 1961

Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan
Re: TESTIMONY OF WHITING WILLAUER
BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY
SUBCOMMITTEE, JULY 27, 1961

~~62-88017~~

Following his testimony Willauer read into the record a paper he had prepared titled "Crisis in United States Interests in the Caribbean." This paper, while written in very general and nonspecific terms, blamed the Latin-American Division of State Department for the weakness in the U. S. policy in the Caribbean area and alleged that for the most part only mediocre or second-rate personnel were assigned to Latin-American posts in State Department. Willauer's paper also said that U. S. policy in Latin America was too strongly influenced by obsession with principle of nonintervention as well as with "simpatico" complex (efforts to please foreign countries and place their interests first instead of giving primary attention to U. S. interests). As solution to Latin-American crisis, Willauer proposed a more effective and closer partnership between U. S. business interests in Latin America and more ~~moderate~~ Latin-American business interests.

ACTION:

None. This is for information.

~~SECRET~~

Date: 8/2/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-539)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (109-21)
 SUB: FIDEL CASTRO
 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTER -
 CUBA

5/25/64
 CLASSIFIED BY AMIS/AG/616026 DERIVATIVE
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 5/25/64
 []
 []
 dated 5/25/64
 []
 []

Re Bureau airtel to Boston dated 7/28/61.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Information copies are being submitted to Boston and Buffalo in the event additional investigation is necessary.

[] advised that he has operated on numerous high ranking individuals of various Latin American countries including members of the BATISTA Regime.

[] (S)

b1
b3

[] (S)

b1
b3

[] but could furnish no additional information concerning FIDEL CASTRO.

b1
b3

It is believed that an interview with [] would not furnish any additional information in this case.

b7C

FROMBOSE

3 - Bureau (109-539) (ENCL. - 9) (RM)
 1 - Boston (109-11) (ENCL. - 1) (INFO) (RM)
 1 - Buffalo (ENCL. - 1) (INFO) (RM)
 1 - Philadelphia (109-21)

109-12-210
 NOT RECORDED
 185 AUG 14 1961

EAS: fkd

(6)
 APPROVED
 ENCLOSURE

500-16616-10
 500-16616-10
 500-16616-10

~~SECRET~~

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 109-21

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 2, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/04 BY 602-204-0012/Adly

FIDEL CASTRO

On July 31, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that in late August 1960, his office received three telephone calls, two of which came from an unknown foreign country and one from Miami, from an unidentified individual who stated that someone in Havana, Cuba, desired to arrange for a consultation with [REDACTED] regarding an operation for cancer of the rectum. b7C

The caller requested [REDACTED] to hold the line for an important call. [REDACTED] stated that this call was never completed to him personally but that the caller indicated that the individual to be operated upon was a high official of the Cuban Government. [REDACTED] stated that the individual was not further identified and that he had no further contact with the individual making these calls. b7C

[REDACTED] advised he consulted with [REDACTED], a Cuban physician, who was doing graduate studies in [REDACTED] under [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], regarding the b7C identity of the unknown patient.

[REDACTED] advised he had no information on this matter and that he had played football with FIDEL CASTRO in Havana and knew of no physical ailments of CASTRO. b7C

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] subsequently returned to Cuba and [REDACTED] has heard from an unrecalled source that [REDACTED] fled that country and was in exile. He believed [REDACTED] was living in [REDACTED]. b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210
ENCLOSURE

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET33 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552 (b)(1) (b)(2) (b)(3)

 (b)(4) (b)(5) (b)(6) (b)(7)(A) (b)(7)(B) (b)(7)(C) (b)(7)(D) (b)(7)(E) (b)(7)(F) (b)(8) (b)(9)Section 552a (d)(5) (j)(2) (k)(1) (k)(2) (k)(3) (k)(4) (k)(5) (k)(6) (k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Section 552

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<u>of 1947 and the CIA</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(E)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(3)
<u>Act of 1949</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> (b)(7)(F)	<input type="checkbox"/> (k)(4)
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Section 552a

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Section 552

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Section 552a

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109-140-12-210 - search slip dated 8/2/1961

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UNITED STATES

SECRET**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *W.C.S.*

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *No 1*

DATE: July 19, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
De. Room _____
Laram _____
Candy _____

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA**

you on July 19, 1961, concerning our knowledge of one [REDACTED]

ASAC Schmit of the New York Office advised that they have no record of [REDACTED] in their office.

ASAC Richard Baker of the Miami Office advised that On June 13, 1961, an individual identified as [REDACTED] walked into the Miami Office and requested to be interviewed by an FBI Agent. At that time he stated he was connected with [REDACTED] a branch of [REDACTED] and that he was [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] related that he had been in Cuba on several occasions and was currently en route there. He stated that while he has been in the United States he has been well treated by United States Authorities and as a consequence he would like to reciprocate by furnishing the United States with information which might be of interest to it. He inquired if there was anything that he could do for the United States while he was in Cuba.

At that time, the Agents specifically explained to him that they could not make any request of him, nor could they make any request of him to gather information or take any other action while he was in Cuba. It was explained that if he felt that he had information which would be of interest to the FBI, and he desired to volunteer the same, we would be willing to listen to him, but that he should not interpret this as a request of him.

On June 22, 1961, the Miami Office received a telephone call from [REDACTED] who stated that he was at the airport. He requested that a message be left for [REDACTED] of the Agents who interviewed him, and the message is to the effect that he had obtained nothing of any interest other than pictures of Havana harbor which he would send to the Agent.

ASAC Baker stated that they had heard nothing further from [REDACTED], and he did not transmit the pictures.

63 JUL 1961
AMC 99 1001-50

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: [REDACTED]

b7C

ACTION:

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

Wes

~~Done
7-20-61
Wes~~

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date:

REC-10

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL ATRMATT
(Priority or Method of Mailing)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/25/04 BY 62940/AM/AF/6/14/2005

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (109-27)

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
IS - CUBA

Transmitted herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum and nine copies of an informant evaluation memorandum. Local dissemination being made to INS, ONI, OSI, and CIC.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], until his resignation in March, 1961.

b2
b7D

For the information of the Bureau, the Fincas Rio Frio and Resurreccion are [REDACTED], who had this information passed on to [REDACTED]

b7C

-P-
 (3) - Bureau (Enc. 18) (RM)
 2 - San Juan
 (1 - 105-5006)
 SDE:zc
 (5) *52*
 Copy to: CIA /State/ [REDACTED]
 CIA /CIA/G-2
 by routing slip for info.
 Date [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

REC-10

109-12-210-3223

11 AUG 10 1961

EX-107

Approved:

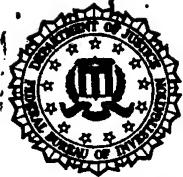
Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge
54 AUG 15 1961

NAT. INV. SEC.

b7C

ONE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 109-12-210



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

AUG 8 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 6250AUC07/16/04

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

████████ advised on August 4, 1961 that he had heard from sources in Cuba that there has been much activity in the vicinity of a mine known as La Botija, which is located between Santiago de Cuba and Palma Soriano. █████ stated that the mine is located behind a finca (farm) called Finca Resurreccion, which is located behind another finca known as Finca Rio Frio, which is directly on the main highway which runs between Santiago de Cuba and Palma Soriano.

b2
b7D

████████ advised that this mine has been abandoned for many years and that recently there has been considerable construction taking place near the mine. █████ stated that the mine has an extremely large entrance and the mine inside is composed of many large caverns, where there would be ample room to assemble airplanes. In addition to the mine, a new road that is about 14 meters wide has been constructed between the mine and the main highway to Santiago de Cuba. █████ pointed out that the main Santiago highway is only 7 meters wide and it is rumored that Russian built airplanes are being assembled in the mine and then when needed will be flown from the new road which will act as a landing strip.

b2
b7D

████████ stated that there are many trucks going to the mine with very large crates which must be unloaded by lift trucks due to their size. In addition source estimates that there are in excess of 1300 milicianos stationed there and signs posted in the area state that all that is seen, heard, and done in this area is not to be repeated.

b2
b7D

109-12-210-3223
ENCLOSURE

SJ 109-27

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico

AUG 8 1961

Title	FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
Reference	San Juan letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in
referenced communication have furnished reliable information
in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 60790 AUL/ce/AL/ely

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

107-12-210-3223
ENCLOSURE

SECRET

Optional Form No. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/Adel 6/26/2026 DERIVATIVE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 5/19/2029
Pg. 1 of 1 per OGA Standard 5/25/04

To: DIRECTOR, FBI Date: JUL 25 1961

From: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-2174)

POLITICAL MATTERS - BUBA

Subject:

IS-CUBA: TRAVEL OF U. S. CITIZENS TO
CUBA VIA MEXICO

Re CIA letter dated 6/23/61, classified "Secret" from the Deputy Director of Plans to Director, FBI, which was forwarded to this office by routing slip dated 7/6/61.

The files of this office contain no record concerning [REDACTED] or [REDACTED]

105-2174 may be the subject of an investigation entitled [REDACTED] IS-CUBA. See report of SA [REDACTED] 7/3/61, at Mexico, D. F.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

RUC

5-Bureau
(1-Bufile 105-99727)
(2-Miami)

5-Mexico City
(1-105-2130)
(1-105-2174)
(1-105-2263)
(1-105-2276)
(1-105-2280)

MDC/epk
(10)

EX-105 REC-53

109-12-210-3224
Aug 9
JUL 25 1961

XEROX
AUG 10 1961

62 AUG 16 1961

SECRET

105-2174 SEC
NAP 105-2174
105-2174

~~SECRET~~

MC 105-2174

[REDACTED] is the subject of Bufile [REDACTED]. b7C

[REDACTED] is the subject of Bufile [REDACTED]. b7C

and [REDACTED], may be identical with the suspects in the case entitled "UNSUBS; [REDACTED] Occupants of 1957 or 1958 Chevrolet, Florida License Plate 1-67567, IS-CUBA, Bufile 105-99727, concerning whom additional information is set out below:

b7C

b1

(c)

b1

(c)

The files of the local Mexican Immigration Office reveal the following information concerning these persons:

[REDACTED] - occupation, salesman; born at [REDACTED]; residence, [REDACTED]. He presented Certificate of Naturalization No. [REDACTED] to the Mexican authorities at Matamoros when he applied for his tourist card. b7C

[REDACTED] - occupation, housewife; born at [REDACTED]; residence the same as [REDACTED]. She presented Certificate of Naturalization No. [REDACTED] to the Mexican authorities at Matamoros as proof of her American citizenship when she applied for her Mexican tourist card. b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

MC 105-2174

The children are merely listed on their mother's tourist card by name and as American citizens.

b1

(c)

Copies of this letter are being forwarded for Miami since it has a lead outstanding in the case entitled UNSUBS, Occupants of 1957 or 1958 Chevrolet, Florida License Plate 1-67567, which is being placed in an RUC status in Mexico City.

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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109-HQ-12-210 - search slips dated 8/4/1961

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Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (109-12-210) DATE: 8/11/61
2007
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-6478)
SUBJECT: CUBAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS
IS - CUBA MATTERS - Cuba

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 5/10/61
and Bulet to Philadelphia, dated 5/18/61

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out the results of interview with [REDACTED], who resides at [REDACTED]. His identity has been protected in the letterhead memo at his request. b7C

At the outset of the interview with [REDACTED] his rights were explained to him as well as the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 as amended. An interview report form (FD-302) has been prepared which contains more detailed information concerning [REDACTED] than could be set out in the letterhead memo and this FD-302 is being maintained in the Philadelphia Office. b7C

For the information of the Bureau, the following description of [REDACTED] is set out: b7C

Name	[REDACTED]
Sex	Male
Race	White
Birth	[REDACTED]
Height	6 feet
Weight	180
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Single
Scars and marks	[REDACTED]

place in m
109-89923 (CLD)
b7C

109-12-210-3225

EX-107 REC-51
- P -
2 - Bureau (ENCLSS-2) (109-12-210)
1 - Philadelphia (105-6478)

DATE 1/13/98 BY SP711/10/01

EX-107 REC-51

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EX-107 REC-51

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2 - Bureau (ENCLSS-2) (109-12-210)
1 - Philadelphia (105-6478)

DATE 1/13/98 BY SP711/10/01

EX-107 REC-51

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2 - Bureau (ENCLSS-2) (109-12-210)
1 - Philadelphia (105-6478)

DATE 1/13/9

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 11, 1961

CUBAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

On August 1, 1961, a confidential source, who was one of the participants of the attempted Cuban invasion in April 1961, furnished the following information about that invasion attempt:

The headquarters for the pre-invasion organizational activities was known as "Estado Meyor" at South Bay, Coral Gables, Miami, Fla. Cubans who were to participate in the invasion reported to this headquarters and, at least on one occasion, a group of approximately 60 individuals were transported from that headquarters to Opa-locka, Fla., in a closed bus that appeared to be of a U.S. military variety. Two U.S. military vehicles followed the bus and they were manned by armed personnel. At Opa-locka the group, after resting for a few hours in an airplane hangar, was divested of all papers and personal belongings and loaded on a four-engine troop transport aircraft and flown to Retauledo Airport in Guatemala. From this point the group was moved by truck to a camp known as "Camp Track," approximately two hours drive from the airport. Here somewhat over 1,400 personnel were being outfitted and trained in the use of military weapons.

During the first part of April, over a period of two or three days, the personnel from Camp Track were moved to Retauledo Airport and flown at night by four-engine troop transport aircraft to Puerto de Cabeza, Nicaragua. Fourteen airplanes were used and each carried approximately 70 to 75 men. The personnel were then moved to the bay at Puerto de Cabeza where five ships awaited them: The Rio Escondido, The Atlantico, The Lake Charles, The El Caribe, and the Houston. The loading of personnel, equipment, and supplies aboard these five ships took approximately two days. The Rio Escondido carried more troops than any of the other ships, being loaded with approximately 400 troops in addition to supplies. The Lake Charles, which carried the fewest

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DATE 1/23/98 BY SP 7a/cLC/ELH

109-12-210-3225

CUBAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

number of troops, approximately one hundred, was also loaded with six jeeps, one bulldozer, six small boats, approximately 300 barrels of gasoline, and approximately 400 tons of ammunition and supplies. Also to accompany the invasion were eighteen airplanes, identified as B-26s, and approximately fourteen troop transport aircraft that would be utilized in dropping paratroopers. The convoy left Puerto de Cabeza approximately April 12, 1961, and the voyage lasted approximately five days. During this voyage the troops slept on the top deck in sleeping bags since there were no other accommodations for them. Occasionally two vessels were seen on the horizon that were allegedly U.S. Naval destroyers that accompanied the convoy. Infrequently aircraft were seen in the air that were allegedly giving the convoy air cover.

The Lake Charles was the last of the convoy to arrive in Cuba and did so on the afternoon of April 17, 1961. The Lake Charles prepared to dock approximately ten miles from the Bay of Pigs where the other four vessels had put troops and material ashore. Upon arrival the Lake Charles was notified that the invasion was not going well and that the Rio Escondido and the Houston had been sunk. The Lake Charles was instructed to discontinue preparation for landing and to stand off shore. The Lake Charles cruised the waters off shore for approximately two days and a night, during which time at least two jet aircraft (allegedly T-33s), two propeller aircraft (identified as sea furies) and one B-26 were seen, all of which were a part of CASTRO's forces. During this period the source saw one B-26 that he was able to identify as support for the invasion forces by the fact that it was painted with a blue line. This was the only support aircraft the source saw during the entire time. At no time during the night and two days did the aircraft of CASTRO's forces fire upon the Lake Charles, although it was obvious that the pilots were aware of that ship's presence.

CUBAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The Lake Charles then received instructions to withdraw from Cuba and proceed to Puerto Rico. Approximately two hours after these orders were received, orders were received to report to Guatemala Bay. Shortly thereafter, the Lake Charles was instructed to report to Puerto de Cabeza, the original port of departure. These instructions were followed and the return trip lasted five days. The Lake Charles arrived at Puerto de Cabeza at approximately 5 or 6 p.m. on April 23, 1961. From the time the Lake Charles left Puerto de Cabeza it touched no land, fired no shots, was not fired upon, nor were any lives on the vessel lost. It returned to Puerto de Cabeza carrying everything it had departed with.

The troops on the Lake Charles remained on the vessel until April 25, 1961, when they were placed aboard either three or four troop transports and flown to Opa-locka, Florida. After returning to Opa-locka they were processed aboard the planes by U.S. Immigration officials and thereafter transported to an unidentified farm outside of Miami, Fla., approximately one hour's drive from Opa-locka. At this unidentified farm the troops were given \$50.00 a piece in U.S. currency and clothes. They were then transported to Miami, Fla., by auto. These cars were allegedly furnished by the Cuban anti-CASTRO sympathizers who resides in the Miami area. The aircraft arrived in Florida at approximately 11 p.m., April 25, 1961, and the troops were discharged from the automobiles in Miami, Fla., early in the morning of April 25, 1961.

The source advised that he has no personal knowledge of any U.S. citizens who took part in the invasion. The source stated that no one aboard the Lake Charles, the Rio Escondido, or the El Caribe appeared to be other than Cuban. Source did not see the personnel placed on the other ships.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

August 11, 1961

Title CUBAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Character

Reference letterhead memorandum dated
August 11, 1961, at Philadelphia.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Contact with source has been insufficient to establish the degree of reliability.

3

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE *67-11000-3225*

109-12-210-3226 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION.

H. W. H.
NOV 20 1961
ab

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 60290AUC/CE/AG/eli

109-12-210

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/25/07 BY 60790/MARCO/AB/CH

on

b7C

Pls. K

Date: August 11, 1961
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On August 7, 1961, [REDACTED], who has previously advised this Bureau that he is employed in convention management as well as in industrial management of surveys and whose reliability is unknown, advised that he had dinner on August 6, 1961, with [REDACTED]

According to [REDACTED] stated, during the evening, that the United States should move quickly and physically into Cuba and that this was the feeling of other Central Americans. Our files indicate that [REDACTED] advised this Bureau during an interview in 1958 that he had recently found himself on the verge of a nervous breakdown and had been under the care of a physician from what he termed "overwork."

b7C

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

REG-35

3227

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

109-12-210-3227
EX-112

10 AUG 14 1961

24 AUG 14

COMM-FBI

8 DEB: OLE 2021/CE
KHM: AMY
(7)

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ELMONT _____
CHR _____
ZILLAHAN _____
PARAD _____
COUCH _____
MHS _____
JONE _____
PEN _____
LWAN _____
RVEL _____
ATTER _____
RE. ROOM _____
ROM _____
ADY _____

10 AUG 16 1961
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
BUREAU indicate that [REDACTED] has been
provided information to the Bureau of questionable value,
mostly non-specific in nature. In 1958, he was considered as a
potential security informant, but was not utilized inasmuch as
investigations conducted with him indicated some question con-
cerning his mental soundness. Information in our letter to State
received telephonically 8-7-61 from [REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

7

b7C

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National Security Act
of 1947 and the CIA
Act of 1949

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Section 552a

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~~SECRET~~

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~~REC~~

Date: 8/9/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via **AIRTEL**
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (97-1017)
 FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA
 IS - CUBA

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo, dated and captioned as above.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [REDACTED] (S)

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential"

[REDACTED] because the information (S) reported could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness.

9
 3 - ENCLOSURE
 2 - Bureau (ENC - 9)
 1 - [REDACTED] (S)

5/19/04
 CLASSIFIED BY NIS/ASPL/6026 AA6
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1/6 3/19/2029

JES:bjn
 (5)

AIRTEL

REC-7

109-12-210-3231

C. C. Wick

EX. - 104

AUG 14 1961

Copy to: CIA/State/
 ONE/ONI/G-2
 by routing slip for info.
 Date by [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b7C

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

M Per _____

24 AUG 17 1961

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109-140-12-210 - search slip dated 8/11/1961

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Date: 7/20/61

AIRTEL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-0)

[REDACTED] MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE SECTIONALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/19/04 BY 62904ucrc/ak/dj

b7C

FLA
Re Bureau telephone call to Miami and Miami call
to Bureau 7/19/61.[REDACTED] came to the Miami Office just
at 5:00 o'clock, 6/13/61. Preceding his arrival, U. S.
INS Inspector [REDACTED] called from INS Office down-
stairs to advise he had just assisted [REDACTED] with his exit
permit, and had helped him on two occasions to expedite his
departure to Cuba. He stated [REDACTED] is a British subject,
resident of New York, representing [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] had
expressed his gratitude to the U. S. and a desire to help
the U. S. in any way possible. [REDACTED] had informed [REDACTED]
that U. S. Immigration Service had nothing that he could
do for Immigration, but Inspector [REDACTED] thought the FBI
might be interested in talking to [REDACTED] since he was going
down with the Tractor Exchange Committee on the following
day.

b7C

ENQ
Since no previous contact had been had with [REDACTED]
he was received by SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] identified himself as [REDACTED]

b7C

3 Bureau (AMRM)
 1 - New York (Info)(RM) (AM)
 2 - Miami
 ELS:bna
 (6)

Approved [REDACTED] Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 23 1961

NAT. INT'L SEC.

b7C

_____ of _____, a U. S. branch of _____. He reiterated his expressions of gratitude to the United States for the freedom and privileges he enjoyed while residing in this country, and stated he desired to help the U. S. in any way possible. He stated he was going with the Tractors Exchange Committee on the following day to Cuba, and thought the FBI might be interested in security and intelligence information which would be readily available to him through normal observation while in Cuba. He pointed out that he had enjoyed more freedom than U. S. newsmen and photographers in Cuba, possibly because CASTRO was not as concerned about television shows and what the people think in England as he is about the same matters in the U. S. b7C

_____ was courteously thanked for his expressions of appreciation for U. S. hospitality, and was advised that it is a part of the FBI's responsibility to receive security and intelligence information, and that we frequently are interested in the truth or falsity of rumors and news stories which appear almost daily in local English and Spanish newspapers concerning the presence of Russian MIGs, the scarcity of certain items, statements regarding the presence of large numbers of Red Chinese, Russians, Czechs, or arrivals of unusual armaments in Cuba. He was told, however, that the FBI would not think of requesting anyone going to Cuba to attempt to make any inquiry, conduct any observation or engage in any intelligence activity whatsoever on our behalf. It was pointed out to him that as a newsmen he was going to a foreign country. It was emphasized to him that the FBI has no jurisdiction in Cuba, and the U. S. does not even have diplomatic representation in Cuba. b7C

It was determined that _____ was aware of the meaning of the Spanish words "el perdon" (the firing wall), and was aware that CASTRO has dealt harshly with newsmen who had no known assignment from any intelligence agency. b7C

_____ volunteered that he is familiar with MIG aircraft, and if he saw any or saw anything else he considered to be of any intelligence value, he would report it upon his return from Cuba in about two weeks.

He was firmly but courteously informed that if he stopped in the FBI Office upon his return from Cuba, it would be at his own desire, and any information furnished by him would be strictly of his own volition, and not because of any request or instructions from the FBI.

This interview lasted approximately 10 minutes. Both SA's [redacted] and [redacted] are convinced [redacted] understood he was to do nothing on behalf of the FBI, and, in fact, his attention was even called to the danger inherent in attempting to perform the normal activities of a newspaperman.

When [redacted] returned June 22, 1961, he was in a hurry to make plane connections for New York, and neither SA [redacted] nor SA [redacted] was available. He told SA [redacted] that he saw no MIGs, saw FIDEL CASTRO at the Riviera Hotel on June 14 where there was a discussion in Spanish (the implication being that [redacted] possibly did not understand the Spanish discussion); at least [redacted] and the newspapermen had good lodging and food, and he took some pictures of Havana harbor which, after development in New York, he would send for SA [redacted] attention, as they might be of some interest. Pictures have not been received, there was no value attached to the information he furnished SA [redacted], and it was thought this last call was merely a courtesy call to say he had nothing of value to report.

Information furnished by [redacted] to his superior in contradiction of any of the above is absolutely false, and has no basis in fact, nor could the conclusion be drawn by any normal person in [redacted] position that he was

MM 105-0

"instructed" by the FBI to do anything; the unequivocal conclusion [redacted] must have drawn from his contact with this office was that he was "instructed" to do absolutely nothing on behalf of the FBI. It is suggested he may possibly have felt deflated because the FBI failed to show any enthusiasm for his offer, and failed to request him to gather intelligence data, although the two experienced Bureau agents who received him took pains to be fully courteous, commensurate with [redacted] position as a visiting British newsmen.

One copy of this airtel is being furnished by air mail to New York since [redacted] furnished his address to SA [redacted] as [redacted] b7C



BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
INTERNATIONAL NEWSFILM AGENCY LTD

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✓	Tele. Room
✓	Mr. Ingram
✓	Miss Gandy
✓	
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✓	
✓	
✓	

Political Affairs - CUBA

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

U.S.A.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 27th July, 1961.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/19/04 BY 60290.ANC/DE/A6/uj

Dear Sir,

J.C. [initials] [signature]

ELH

It has come to our notice that [REDACTED] in our employ, [REDACTED], was asked by [REDACTED] of your office in Miami, to obtain information for him when he was on a recent filming assignment in Cuba. We understand that this information was obtained and was supplied after [REDACTED] return to the United States.

In undertaking to do this [REDACTED] had a mistaken idea of his responsibilities to this Company and of the Company's own position. He has been instructed not to do anything of the sort again.

You will understand, I feel sure, that a Company such as this, which operates world-wide and is pledged to be non-political, impartial and unbiased in its coverage and handling of news, cannot permit its employees to engage in any activity that could be held to influence their ability to cover the news with complete objectivity.

Yours faithfully,

[Redacted stamp]

[Redacted stamp]

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JUL 31 1961

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*1cc - Miami by o-Hings
8-11-61*

*R. H. Patterson
R. H. Patterson*

KND/VEL

X-113

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22 AUG 15 1961
Directors: T. W. BEARUP (Australia) WALTON A. COLE D. I. EDWARDS W. H. HOGG (Canada) Mr. W. P. MacARTHUR
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